THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XI. ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1879. NO. 212.

THE FRAUDS OF '76.

THE TELLER AND POTTER GRISTS.

Pelton, the Stalwart Nephew of His Uncle, Unfolds His Little Mind to the Public—His Self-Importance Snubbed by Uncle Sam.—Mr. Tilden Exonerated.

NEW YORK, February 6.—The Potter subcommittee met this morning. Pelton testified that he went to Florida and South Carolina; had correspondence with parties; could not remember their names. He had destroyed his cipher key; all telegrams sent by Weed were by his (Pelton's) instructions, addressed to Havemayer, who transmitted them to me, (Pelton,) after which they were presented to the national democratic committee at the Everett house, and opened by them. Pelton, on being shown a dispatch, (number 14,) the translation of which was signed with Marble's name, stating that the canvassing board may and will purge county returns, and that "our first move will be to require of the board of three state officers, one being an able democrat, immediate action." He said: I might as well state here that, I can not remember anything about these dispatches. There is no question that the Tribune dispatches are nearly correct, yet they are inaccurate. I always understood that Woolley and Fox were one and the same person. Attention being directed to the telegram addressed to Manton Marble, New York, November 19, read, when translated: "Dispatch received. You must not trust B. or that for D. sends for Thomas Charles." Pelton said he had no explanation to give of this. I can hardly remember what its contents were, but my impression is that it refers to negotiations which were in progress with regard to buying out the returning board.

Pelton testified in regard to telegram No. 50, signed Marble, calling for $200,000; that he replied to it that it was too high; could not remember further details. Before he met Weed he was feeling satisfied that the money would be forthcoming, but later he received telegrams from Cooper and some one else, whom he could not recollect, to the effect that the money could not be raised.

"State exactly what conversation took place between you and Governor Tilden on this matter."

"He was exceedingly annoyed and denounced my action in the matter. In fact, he was very severe. I left for Baltimore without his knowledge or consent, and he was much surprised at my action."

Chairman—Did Mr. Tilden have any idea that you were perfecting, or attempting to perfect, negotiations for buying the returning board?

Answer—He had not the least idea of what was going on.

Q—Did you tell or advise him of the correspondence of Manton Marble or Woolley from Florida?

A—I certainly did not.

Q—Did you tell him anything about the Weed correspondence?

A—I did not. The correspondence and arrangements were carried out solely by me.

(By Mr. Stenger) Q—Do you mean to say that you had no conversation with Mr. Tilden on this matter until after your arrival from Baltimore?

A—Yes sir; that is the fact. Mr. Tilden was much annoyed. I do not know that he yet forgets it. He told me distinctly that he wanted no such work, and would sooner die than allow himself to be put into the presidential chair under false pretenses. When I subsequently showed the governor the whole correspondence he was still more excrcised, and denounced the whole proceedings emphatically.

Mr. Reed cross-examined Pelton at considerable length. The latter admitted that his impression was that he intended to purchase the returning board. He could not recollect whether he had ever talked to Lying Wood, Marble and others as to whether they had kept or destroyed their ciphers. Another telegram was shown witness in which the receiver was "advised to exhaust every means to prevent trading, the expenses of which will be fully met." The witness had a faint recollection, but was not certain regarding it. Mr. Tilden did not read all the telegrams received. He did inquire as to whether or not there was any news from Marble, but never read a single telegram in relation to negotiations for the purchase of the returning board. Witness had a conversation with Edward Cooper at his own house before he (witness) left for Baltimore. It was about the $60,000 or $80,000. He arrived in Baltimore early in the morning; went there to see if Weed's arrangements were complete. He saw Weed and telegraphed Cooper, but the money could not be obtained; subsequently met Cooper and he expressed approbation of my course. Mr. Tilden strongly disapproved of what I did. When the witness telegraphed to Florida he confessed that the word Russia meant Tilden. Witness led these people in Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida to believe he had somebody behind him and that whatever he did would be sanctioned, and any contracts made by him would be carried out. He intended to obtain the $60,000 or $80,000 from the national democratic committee. He (witness) knew nothing of any attempt to purchase a colored South Carolina elector. He had not lived at all with Mr. Tilden since August. When secretary to Mr. Tilden he was looked upon as that gentleman's accredited agent.

To this question, "Are you not wholly dependent upon your uncle?" objection was raised by Mr. Springer, on the ground that it was offensive. Some argument ensued, when Hiscock asked witness if he considered his proposition to buy the returning board honest. The witness did not regard it as a fair question, and told Hiscock he had already insulted him and hoped he would refrain from it.

Hiscock denied insulting the witness and asked: "Do you want the country to believe that, without consulting any leading democrat, or your uncle, you took upon yourself to make three contracts involving a large amount of money, whereas you have not a dollar?"

The witness answered: "You are getting offensive again."

After some further argument between members of the committee, a recess was taken.

After recess witness said he had made up his mind when he promised the money to whom he should go for it, but probably to the active men of the democracy, and possibly to the democratic committee. He declined emphatically and repeatedly that he expected money from Tilden. The committee then adjourned till to-morrow, but Pelton was required not to consider himself discharged.

THE TELLER COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The Teller committee to-day examined Judge James B. Campbell, of Charleston, S. C. He testified relative to his antecedents as a democrat, and said that in 1877 he was elected to fill a vacancy in the senate of that state, and while occupying that position, a bill came from the house reducing the number of voting precincts in Charleston county. The number of precincts was reduced about one-third in the city and about two-thirds in the county, compelling the voters in some instances to make a round journey of even forty miles and others of twenty, twenty-five and thirty miles, and in a greater number of cases, from five, ten and fifteen miles. Witness, as a senator, denounced this as a fraud, and the senate, on motion, restored the precincts. The bill came back from the house with the amendments rejected, it was a piece of the party machinery which the witness denounced as a fraud.

General Geary, a member of the senate, appeared as the representative of the Charleston democracy at the instance of the chairman of the democratic committee, who was a member of the house, and said if the bill should pass as originally introduced without the senate amendments, Governor Hampton would appoint the men that the democracy had named, who could carry Charleston county for that party. The bill was passed in accordance with this programme.

Witness then gave the particulars of his candidacy for the senate in 1878 as an independent democrat. The republican convention indorsed him. He never accepted nor declined such indorsement. The election was conducted fraudulently by the democrats by means of tissue ballots and otherwise. The republicans were united. The witness said he received at least 12,000 votes, and a close calculation might give him 14,000; but he was reported as receiving only 9,000 votes. He did not think his competitor receive 9,000, but was reported as having received 14,000 votes.

The house committee on naval affairs this

The report has been very much modified since it was originally drawn up. It will be signed by the democratic members. The republican members dissent, and will submit a minority report. Both reports will be submitted to the house, ordered to be printed and recommitted. Two resolutions are appended to the majority report—the first declaring that the acts and conduct of the late secretary of the navy, George M. Robeson, and chief of the bureaus since 1872, as shown in this report and all others aiding and abetting therein in an unlawful disposal of the public property and money, and in the method of making contracts, merit and should receive the severest condemnation and censure. Second. That the report and testimony with the views of the minority be certified by the clerk of the house and sent to the president, secretary of the navy and the attorney-general. The minority will take the ground that the disposal of the old material was sanctioned by the president, and was within the spirit of the law, and that the course pursued resulted in a very large saving to the government.

CAROLINA CRUMBS.

The Grangers and the Horse Jockeys at Once.

CHARLESTON, February 6.—The state grange to-day passed resolutions denouncing the action of the fertilizer companies to raising the prices of fertilizers, and petitioning the legislature to repeal all existing charters to dig and mine phosphates in the rivers, and advocating the retention of the whole phosphate interest in the hands of the state.

The second day of the meeting of the South Carolina jockey club was marred by gloomy weather and occasional rains, and the track was heavy. In the first race, mile dash, all ages, Egypt won easily in 1:49; Hattie F. second, Bill Dillon third, Orphan Girl fourth, Gabriel fifth, Mainbrace sixth—all well-up. Egypt and Hattie F. were favorites for first and second place.

Second race, Hampton stakes, for four year olds, two mile heats, Judge Hancock was the favorite. Again Governor Hampton was the only other entry at odds of five to one. The latter, however, won in two straight heats—one by a neck and the other by a length. Time, 3:43 and 3:44.

Third race, mile heats, for all ages. Little Reb, who was largely the favorite, won in two heats. Pioneer taking the second money, Rappahannock, who was the favorite for the second by three to one, third; Wateree, fourth. Time, 1:49 and 1:47½.

THE NEW ORDER IN FRANCE.

President Grevy's First Message—Gambetta Inducted into the Speakership.

PARIS, February 6.—The Republique Francaise says President Grevy's message, which will be read in the chambers to-day, will not be accompanied by any ministerial statement. The message will affirm that it is necessary that the executive of the government should keep itself in accord with the will of the nation, so that the people may pursue their labors free from all anxiety respecting the form of government. Measures will be announced intended to throw oblivion over the past, and the message will conclude by calling upon all citizens to manifest a spirit of concord and confidence in the government.

After the reading of President Grevy's message to-day, the ministers will move for one week's adjournment of the chambers.

M. Gambetta yesterday took possession of his official residence, the Palais Bourbon. He will to-day sit for the first time as president of the chamber of deputies.

VERSAILLES, February 6.—President Grevy, in his message to the chambers, says: The national assembly, in raising me to the presidency of the republic, have reposed great duties upon me. I shall apply myself unremittingly to their accomplishment, and shall be happy if, with the co-operation of the senate and chamber of deputies, I do not remain below the level of what France has a right to expect from my efforts and my devotion. Sincerely submissive to the great law of parliamentary government, I shall never enter into conflict with the national will conveyed through its constitutional organs. In the bills which it will submit to the vote of the chambers and in questions raised by the parliamentary initiative government it will be guided by the real wants and unmistakable wishes of the country. Inspired by the spirit of progress and appeasement, it will devote particular attention to maintenance of tranquility, security and confidence, which are benefits France most ardently desires and imperatively needs. In the application of the laws which give to our general policy its character and aim, the government will be influenced by the spirit wherein those laws were dictated. It will be liberal and just to all, the protector of all legitimate interests, and the resolute defender of the interests of the state. In its solicitude for those great institutions, which are the columns of the social edifice, the government will bestow a large share of attention. It is by means of this liberal and firmly conservative policy that the great powers of the republic are ever united and animated by one and the same spirit, and proceeding always with wisdom will cause its natural fruits to be borne by the government which France, taught by misfortune, has conferred upon herself as the only one that could secure her repose and usefully labor for the development of her prosperity, strength and greatness.

In his inaugural address to the chamber of deputies to-day M. Gambetta eulogized the great citizen whom he had succeeded in the presidential chair and whose footsteps he was to follow. He promised impartiality in the discharge of his duties, a jealous regard for the freedom of debate, and that he would treat the minority, but exact respect for the constitution. He said the republic has issued victorious from party conflicts, and must now enter on the organic and creative period. The chamber, he said, must devote itself to scholastic, military, financial and commercial reforms. The deputies have adjourned to Tuesday next, and the senate to Thursday.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

VERSAILLES, February 7.—The question of amnesty has been referred to the bureaus of the chamber of deputies. The bureaus of the republican left have unanimously selected Albert Grevy, brother of the president, as their candidate for the vice-presidency of the chamber of deputies.

Grevy's message has caused great satisfaction, both to the public and to the chambers.

LONDON, February 7.—A Paris dispatch says the amnesty to the communists will exclude Henri Rochefort, Felix Pigat and Jules Valles.

The Chicago Jockeys.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, February 7.—For the June running meeting of the Chicago jockey club, the unprecedented number of 373 entries has been announced.

A suit was begun yesterday against Wolfson & Woolenstein, tobacconists, for frauds in their business. Liabilities, $40,000; assets, $6,000 in doubtful claims. The defendants have been arrested.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

ADVICES from Samoa report the outbreak of civil war imminent.

PLEURO pneumonia has appeared among the cattle at Bootle, near Liverpool.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT and party have sailed from Aden for Bombay.

LADY LYTTON, wife of the viceroy of India, has given birth to a son.

LORD AUGUSTUS LOFTUS has been appointed governor-general of New South Wales.

NOTWITHSTANDING the strikes, the sailing of steamships from Liverpool has not been delayed.

THE quarantine at Italian ports has been increased to twenty days, and the importation of certain articles is forbidden.

A TELEGRAM this forenoon from Liverpool says that the cattle by the Pembroke and Iberian have passed as sound.

IT is reported that Prince Leopold, the eighth child and fourth son of Queen Victoria, now in his twenty-sixth year of age, will enter the church of England.

A LARGE number of laborers will leave Glasgow for Liverpool to-morrow. The work-house authorities of Liverpool are also

FEDERAL FLASHES.

CONKLING ON HIS RECENT DEFEAT.

The Senate Passes the Bill for the Taking of the Tenth Census—Mr. Coke's Border Railway Scheme—Georgia Post-office Confirmations—The Robeson Investigation.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The bill providing for taking the tenth census was agreed to. The bill as passed provides that a census of the population, wealth and industry of the United States shall be taken on or before June 1st, 1880. It provides for the appointment of a superintendent of census by the president, and also the necessary clerks and copyists in his office. The secretary of the interior is directed to appoint, on or before the 1st of April, 1880, one or more supervisors of census within each state and territory, such persons to be residents of such state or territory. The total number of supervisors is not to exceed 150. The supervisors are to apportion their districts and designate to the superintendent suitable persons to employ as enumerators, such persons to be selected solely with reference to their fitness, and without reference to their political or party affiliations. Each supervisor is to receive five hundred dollars upon the completion of his duties. The enumerators are to receive two cents for each living inhabitant reported, and two cents for each death reported, and ten cents for each farm and fifteen cents for each establishment of the productive industry enumerated and returned. The subdivision assigned to each enumerator shall not exceed four thousand inhabitants, according to the census of 1870, nor contain less than three hundred, where the last preceding census shows the inhabitants thereof.

Senator Coke, of Texas, in offering his resolution in the senate requiring the railway committee to report at once the bills of the Galveston and Camargo and the San Antonio and Laredo railways, said that the importance of these measures could not be overestimated; that the roads should be built as a military and commercial necessity. The San Antonio and Laredo road, he said, would pass through as rich a grazing country as this continent afforded, and would terminate at the upper end of the infested region on the lower Rio Grande and control the trade of Coahuila and Chihuahua, while the Galveston and Camargo road would pass through the rich sugar belt of Texas and bisect the infested region south of the Nueces river. It would serve as a coast defense for the unprotected maritime frontier of Texas and afford facilities for placing troops and supplies on the Rio Grande at a saving of 74 per cent. upon the prices now paid by the government. He said that the country through which these roads would pass had long been the theater of cattle raids and Indian forays, and that a territory covering an area of 300 miles in length and 150 miles in width that a few years ago furnished grazing for 3,000,000 head of cattle, will room for an indefinite number more, was now devastated, and of the few inhabitants now living south of the Nueces less than ten per cent. are Americans. American population is what is needed in that country for its security and protection, and in no way could that be had only by building railroads. The trade of Mexico, amounting to hundreds of millions per annum, that is now controlled by England, France and Germany, could be secured to the United States by the construction of these roads. The paramount and controlling argument in favor of building these roads is to be found in our relations with the republic of Mexico. The troubles on the Rio Grande are liable at any time to culminate in open war. The comparative peace now enjoyed on that boarder results from the poverty of the country and the increased military force kept there by our government. The senator said we must find some remedy not dependent upon Mexican agency for co-operation that rests solely in our hands or our government must continue to maintain at heavy expense a large force on that frontier, and our people, in addition, must continue to suffer, because four times the present force could not effectually guard the exposed line. He believes that the construction of these two roads, that would cost less than $5,000,000, would save the government $2,000,000 annually. The senator presented an extensive array of facts and figures to back up his statement and showed that we are the only nation in the world that buy from Mexico more than we sell to her. The above views are heartily indorsed by Senor Zamacona and the Mexican government.

The prospect of an extra session of congress was pretty generally discussed about the capitol yesterday, and members of both houses of congress had a good deal to say on the subject. The determination of the democratic joint caucus to attach a repeal of the test oath to an appropriation bill, and the indications of a long debate in the senate, have led congressmen and others to thinking about the probable result of this action. It is evident from the conduct of the senate prior to the holiday recess that the republicans will resist any attempt to sweep the test oath from the statutes. A bill to repeal both sections of the revised statutes which impose this restriction upon jurors was before that body, and the republicans fought it with a united front. They even resorted to filibustering in order to defeat it, and after finding that they could not pass the bill as it stood, the democrats consented to strike out that part relating to section 821, and it was passed. Since that time the democrats have learned that the section left remaining is employed by the partisan judiciary of the south in oppressing citizens, and this accounts for the determination to force its repeal. The republicans are as much determined to resist as the democrats are to press the repeal, and a conflict between the two houses is inevitable. Besides this it has been decided by the republican members of the senate committee on appropriations to attach a section repealing the posse comitatus clause to the army appropriation bill. All the leading democrats of the house swear, with clenched teeth, that they will resist this to the last, and so it will appear that the talk about an extra session has some foundation. A republican member of the house, who is on good terms at the white house, said yesterday: "If the democrats do force an extra session the president will not call it until November." From this remark it is reasonable to infer that the subject has been canvassed in administration circles.

Mr. Conkling professes to fully understand the methods by which he was defeated, and though too discreet to say openly what he thinks, some of his friends do not hesitate to speak out for him. These gentlemen state that republican senators who had voluntered to sustain Conkling, and who had gone even further than he in abusing the administration, when conversing on the subject of these nominations, voted as John Sherman wanted them to. Not one of the senators, who were so suddenly converted to the Sherman cause, gave Mr. Conkling any warning of an intended change, but he discovered Monday morning that government patronage had undermined him. Up to that time he felt confident; he had counted his followers and did not suspect that half a dozen of them could be induced to desert him even for the high privilege of dispensing federal offices. The conduct of Senator McMillan is severely criticized even by those who opposed Conkling. He voted in committee to reject the nominations, and was lavish in his professions of devotion to the Cokling cause, but went back on Lord Roscoe and recorded himself for confirmation. Mr. Conkling is nursing his wrath against the deserters, a d it is safe to predict that he will pay them back.

The democrats endeavored to have the injunction of secrecy removed from the letters Mr. Conkling read in the course of his speech Monday, but the republicans voted it down. They were not willing to show the administration up in its true colors. When the letter from the then assistant secretary of the treasury, McCormick, asking in b half of "the president" an appointment in the New York custom-house for Judge Bradley's son, was read, "for manifest reasons" it created a sensation. Senators could hardly credit what they heard, and Mr. Conkling had to read the letter over. When he had read the letter from John Sherman

ard, Mr. Conkling remarked that that was "for manifest reasons, too, as Howard was Mr. Hayes's biographer." The general comment upon Mr. Conkling's speech is that it was decidedly the most savage one against the administration he had ever delivered; that while he was choice in the use of his language he gave full play to his scorn and deris on in the tone and manner of his delivery. He virtually charged that a portion of his strength had been taken from him by bribery, and remarked that propositions were made to several senators, who indignantly refused to enter into any such bargain. It is the intention of General Arthur to give the letters read by Mr. Conkling to the New York papers for publication.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The Star has the following: The treasury department yesterday afternoon purchased about 4,000,000 ounces of silver bullion at the usual rates. Though yesterday was the third Wednesday since it was announced that offers for bullion to be delivered at the New Orleans mint would be entertained, no such offers were received. The bullion holders cannot afford to sell for delivery at New Orleans for the same figures as at Philadelphia, and the department will pay no more. For the department to ship bullion to New Orleans for coining would entail a greater expense than is thought warrantable. The outlook, therefore, seems to be that the mint at New Orleans will have to depend on its local supply of bullion. As this is inconsiderable it will take a long time to collect enough of it at that mint to commence coining. The prospects for the reopening of the New Orleans mint are not very bright.

The amendments submitted by Senator Butler to-day to the Texas Pacific railroad bill, now pending in the senate, are in their nature a substitute for the pending Texas and Pacific railroad bill. It proposes the completion of the Red River and Mississippi railroad and the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg railroad. It gives lands to those companies, and authorizes them, together with the Texas and Pacific railroad company, to severally issue registered or coupon bonds to the extent of $25,000 per mile, the payment of which is to be secured by a first mortgage. The bonds are to be paid in fifty years in coin, and the interest half yearly; also in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. The secretary of the treasury is required to indorse the bonds. The object of the bill is to secure a road from Vicksburg and New Orleans via. Shreveport and El Paso to the Pacific coast.

Subscriptions to the four per cent. loan, since yesterday's report, $245,200.

The comptroller of the currency reports the total amount of bonds held by the national banks as security for circulating notes, February 1, $348,939,200. Of this amount, $67,061,650 was in six per cent. bonds. The banks also hold $184,855,500 four per cents. There are also held by banks $43,378,550 four-and-a-half per cents., and $52,522,000 four per cents. The amount of national bank circulation outstanding on the first instant was $322,930,849.

The president has nominated S. Badger collector of customs at New Orleans, vice George L. Smith, to be removed, and W. L. McMillen, postmaster at New Orleans, vice Badger.

The senate confirmed the following nominations: S. Newton Pettis, of Meadville, Penn., to be minister resident and consul general of the United States at Bolivia. Postmasters—Augustine A. Fletcher, Marietta, Ga.; Jesse R. Wikle, Cartersville, Ga.; Edwin R. Brink, Wilmington, N. C.

The president sent in the following nominations to-day: Martin J. Townsend, to be United States attorney for the northern district of New York; N. P. Banks, to be United States marshal for Massachusetts; James Torrans, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Arkansas; Sherman Conant, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Florida.

The president has recognized Antonio Gogoriza as vice-consul of Portugal at Savannah.

The eighty-seventh call was made from the treasury to-day for the redemption of the 5-20 bonds of 1865, the call being for $20,000 in equal proportions of registered and coupon bonds.

The grand jury has refused to find a bill against Eppa Hunton for the alleged offense of sending a challenge to Columbus Alexander.

Rumors have reached here from Boston that the United States steamer Richmond has foundered. The navy department scouts the story, as there is nothing whatever to give it foundation.

In the senate, Oglesby (Illinois), from the committee on public lands, reported with amendments the senate bill to relieve the mortgages on the Louisiana and Texas railroad, formerly the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western railroad, from certain conditions imposed by the act of June 3, 1856. Placed on the calendar.

THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

Blaine as a Manufacturer—The Army Appropriation Bill.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—Mr. Blaine (Maine) presented a memorial from the Hill manufacturing company, Lewiston mills, Androscoggin mills, Continental mills, and other manufacturing companies of Maine, asking an appropriation for mail service between one or more of our Atlantic ports and South American ports, believing that the money would be repaid by an increase of commerce. Mr. Blaine said the petition came from the manufacturing interests, representing ten or twelve millions dollars capital, employing several thousand persons and expending at least three million dollars a week in wages. It was an encouragement of the manufacturing interest of the proposed lines which he was glad to see. The petition was referred to the committee on appropriations.

Mr. Paddock (Nebraska) submitted a resolution instructing the committee on agriculture to inquire in regard to certain reports recently put in circulation in this country and elsewhere concerning infectious diseases among horned cattle in the United States. Agreed to.

Mr. Wallace (Pennsylvania) submitted a resolution requesting the committee on commerce to report the house bill known as "Inter-state commerce bill," at the earliest possible moment. The bill is now on the table, and he gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

Mr. Edmunds, from the committee on judiciary, reported favorably on the bills to remove the political disabilities of Asa Waugh, D. W. M. Nash, C. B. Oliver, F. E. Shepperd, Charles F. M. Spotswoods, John D. Semmes, C. H. Kennedy, H. G. Thomas, W. B. Sinclair, and R. E. Page, of Virginia; John T. Tucker, of the District of Columbia; W. E. Weisham, H. H. Lewis, and Isaac R. Trimble, of Maryland; W. F. Welken, of California; and Charles Williamson, of New York, all of which were placed on the calendar. He also reported adversely on the bills to remove the political disabilities of Wm. Sharp and R. H. Logan, of Virginia, the committee being of the opinion that they were not under any disabilities.

Mr. Butler (South Carolina) submitted various amendments to the Texas Pacific railroad bill now pending. Ordered printed.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Williams (Alabama) presented a memorial from the Alabama legislature for the admission of quinine duty free.

Mr. Neal, from the committee on territories, asked leave to report a bill for the organization of the territory of Oklohama. Objection made.

The house discussed, in committee of the whole, the army appropriation bill. Wyite's amendment, offered yesterday and composing most of the features of the army reorganization bill, was adopted.

Mr. Hewitt moved to amend the revised statutes so as to expunge therefrom the provision that the army shall be allowed to be at the polls on election days "to keep peace." Adopted, 93 to 90.

Pending the consideration of an amendment to transfer the Indian bureau to the war department, the house adjourned.

The Plague.

PARIS, February 6.—An official note has been published on the subject of the Russian plague. It says that the danger of its extension to France by land is not serious and measures will be taken to prevent its transmission by sea. The government will also participate with others in studying the epidemic and the best means of

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

TEASING A TEXAS TARANTULA.

In Which the Aggressor was Worsted—Wesley Bishop's Interview With His Mother—A Panic Averted in Nashville—A Fatal Bird-Shot—A Tennessee Rape.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., February 6.—Texas natural history is not without novelties for the scientific or the curious readers of more northern climes. Among them is a horned frog, which inhabits the prairies west of the Trinity; from the tip of the broad nose arises a scimetar-like horn, sharp as a knife point, and on which, if you happen to step with the naked foot, in a puddle of water, a painful wound is received. Not infrequently has the otherwise harmless little animal been forwarded to northern museums as a curiosity. But it isn't equal to another Texas creature—the tarantula. He is the desperado of the spider family; frequently attains the size of the hand, and with its great, glaring, black eyes and frightful claws, seldom fails to present an appearance so formidable that a sensitive lady, even if used to seeing the tarantula, will scream at the sight. The tarantula is, in fact, only a big spider, and usually makes his home in the open prairie, dwelling with his family in a nest concealed beneath the tall grass. If you tackle him in his retreat you will very soon repent your temerity, for he springs at you like a tiger, jumping to an astonishing height—sometimes three or four feet. He is one of the most poisonous of the family of the arachnæ, and his bite is said to be more fatal than that of the rattlesnake. In a settlement called Grapevine Prairie, near Fort Worth, some time ago, the son of a farmer named Featherstone was one day occupied gathering rocks on the roadside. Upon overturning a large flat rock he was suddenly confronted by a large tarantula, the size of a man's hand, snugly ensconced in his nest along with a number of young tarantulas. The big one was yellow and black-striped, and displayed the same inimitable colors that nature bestows on the "beautiful snake." Seizing a good-sized stick Master Featherstone attacked the enemy in his stronghold and was met with an unexpected resistance; he succeeded in breaking off one leg, or rather claw, of the devilish of dryland, but the tarantula, enraged, sprang upon the aggressor and, quick as thought, with his great black eyes glittering with fiendish ferocity, fastened himself on the boy's hand and arm; before he could be dislodged the tarantula had inflicted two probably fatal bites on the hand and arm, both of which subsequently swelled to three times their natural size—so virulent is the poison of this desperado of the prairies. The boy, however, succeeded in killing the tarantula.

NORWICH, CONN., February 6.—Wesley W. Bishop was permitted to visit his dying mother in her home this morning at her request. He was driven down from jail in a covered carriage at an early hour, and was accompanied by Jailer Beckwith. What took place at the bedside of the dying woman no one knows except herself and son. The interview was a long one, and when Bishop came from the room he was overpowered. His form shook and his eyes were wet with tears. He was then driven back to jail. Mrs. Bishop had long desired to meet her son before her death, and she has often said in the last few weeks that if she could only live until his trial in March she would be satisfied then to die. She has counseled her son, since the crime was first disclosed, to make a clean breast of his guilty complicity, and it was partly owing to her importunities that Bishop sent out his first confession. She was expected to be one of the strongest witness for the state, as she had made known to the state's attorney some very conclusive facts tending to criminate Mrs. Cobb, but her fatal illness (consumption) prevented her from testifying. Her feeling toward Kate Cobb is that of intense hatred, she accusing Mrs. Cobb of misleading her son. She cannot live longer than a few weeks.

CHICAGO, February 6.—A terrible double tragedy occurred at Wrightsville, a village in southern Illinois, Monday night. Charles E. McAuliffe, a physician, invited his wife and her brother, Mr. Heavener, into his drug store, and after drinking with him, shot him dead with a shot-gun. The doctor fled, but was found by the constables. Before they could get him to jail, an infuriated mob of sixty persons seized him and hanged him to the limb of a tree.

CINCINNATI, February 6.—The excitement still continues in Urbana, O., over the county treasurer's "crookedness." Yesterday a large number of farmers presented tax receipts, finding an overtax in nearly every instance.

BUFFALO, February 6.—Frank Whetton, night clerk at the Lake Shore freight office, was killed this morning while walking home on the track.

LEEDS, February 6.—Charles Peace, the notorious burglar, has been sentenced to death for shooting, in 1876, an engineer named Dyson, who had married an American.

TRENTON, February 6.—One of the most serious affrays this town has known for years occurred yesterday. Murphy M. Read, a well-to-do young farmer of this vicinity, shot and seriously wounded John Thompson, also a thrifty young farmer of the vicinity. The facts of the sad affair, as gathered by your correspondent, are substantially these: Some days ago Read was riding out home, when, as he thought, some one fired at him from a small copse near the road with a shot-gun. He turned to see who it was, and young Thompson approached and stated he had shot at a bird. Hot words ensued, however, but with no serious result at that time. On Monday they met in front of Glass's drug store, and the quarrel was renewed. The word fight became very spirited, and, finally, as Read passed into the store, Thompson struck him in the mouth, and advanced upon him. Read drew his pistol and fired, but shot wide of his mark. At this Thompson moved rapidly towards the back part of the store, and Read, turning to leave, fired again, the ball taking effect in Thompson's back just below the shoulder-blade. The wound was at first pronounced fatal, but the impression now is that Thompson may recover, though I have just learned that he is not doing well this evening. Read gave himself up and is now in jail. Both of the young men are highly respected; each has a widowed mother and many friends. As to which was to blame, I know not; I have only to say that it is a most lamentable affair, and originated from a trivial cause.

NASHVILLE, February 6.—J. D. Farrell was arrested by Deputy Sheriff W. H. Blackman and placed in jail yesterday, upon a capias from the circuit court of Smith county, charging him with rape. The circumstances of the case are, that Farrell was employed by the United States internal revenue collector to assist in breaking up illicit distilling in the upper Cumberland counties, and, while on a raid last fall, it is charged that he, in company with another man in the revenue service, went to the house of a negro, bound him, and outraged his wife. Farrell states that he can prove an alibi.

The jury appointed to inquire into the cause of the death of a negro named John Henry returned a verdict yesterday of unjustifiable homicide. Henry, who was an apple vender, and Frank Rains, another negro, had a fight on the wharf on Saturday last, about five cents, and Rains struck Henry over the head with a stick, from the effects of which Henry died on Tuesday. Rains is still at large.

Great excitement over a false alarm of fire occurred in Masonic theater, in Nashville, during the presentation of "Richard the Third" to a crowded house by John McCullough, and had it not been for the presence of mind of Mr. McCullough, Governor Marks, John J. Carter, the editor of the Banner, and others, a terrible panic, attended by loss of life, would have resulted. During the third act smoke was observed issuing from the register situated on the right side of the stage, near the orchestra, in front of a private box. Commencing in small puffs, it increased in volume until the right side of the stage was almost obscured from view. Soon after it was first noticed ladies and their escorts commenced leaving, and as the smoke grew denser the number departing increased. When about 200 had left an alarm of fire was sounded by some person in the gallery. The audience rose en masse, and all were on the point of dashing out when Mr. McCullough and the company rushed to the footlights, exclaiming: "Keep your seats!" Judge Marks, John J. Carter and others urged all to resume their seats, saying there was no danger. One lady fainted and was carried out. The excitement died out, and all sat down. The rest of the act was then given, and after the curtain fell Mr. McCullough appeared and congratulated all present on the good sense they exhibited in remaining, and assured them that the smoke was caused by fresh coals being put in the furnace. He had been all over the house and was satisfied there was no cause for alarm. The play was then finished. Means of egress from the theater are very meager, and, besides, the building is old, and it takes a long time for an audience to leave. Had a rush been made for the door, at least two hundred people would have been killed or injured.

THE CODE IN KENTUCKY.

How an Anxious Father Rushed Between the Weapons in the Nick of Time.

Elizabeth (Ky.) Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.

Some few nights since a party was given at a house on the Bacon creek road, about six miles from Sonora, in this county. Among those present that evening were B. W. Patterson, familiarly known as "Bose" Patterson, a son of Thomas Patterson, Esq., one of the well-to-do farmers of that section, and James D. Brown, a son of Owen Brown, a respected farmer of that neighborhood, and Miss Nannie Hobbs, a handsome young lady of that neighborhood, on whom young Patterson and Brown each had cast many loving glances, and who seems to have smitten their hearts sorely. During the evening, Patterson and Brown got into a dispute about Miss Hobbs, and words ran high for awhile. Finally, Brown made a serious accusation against Patterson, when the climax was reached. Friends interfered and the belligerents were separated.

Shortly after this scene a young man named Oscar Stark appeared before Brown with a note from Patterson, the contents of which were to the effect that wounded honor must be avenged, and closed with a polite request to Brown to name time, place and weapons. This Brown very promptly accepted, and named Flint Hill schoolhouse the place, the following morning at ten o'clock as the time, distance fifteen paces, and weapons Colt's navy pistols. Brown was promptly on the spot at the appointed time, but Patterson had not put in an appearance. A young man by the name of James Hill was conducting a school at the Flint Hill school-house, which he promptly dismissed. Patterson still not putting in an appearance, Brown sent a messenger to apprise him of the appointment.

Some of Patterson's brothers and sisters, being among the students at the schoolhouse, and hearing of what was in the wind, posted off home and informed their father, who came at once to the rescue, and arrived at the spot just in time to prevent the infuriated young men from banging away at each other. This suddenly put a stop to proceedings, and the combatants went their several ways. That night Patterson packed his "duds" and left for Sherman, Texas, and Brown departed the same day for Illinois.

VIRGINIA'S HARD TIMES.

The Kanawha Canal—The Treasury Depleted.

RICHMOND, February 6.—A bill for the sale of James river and the Kanawha canal to the Richmond and Alleghany railroad company, which has been under consideration in the house over three weeks, was to-day ordered to engrossment. The bill since being reported to the house has been amended in various ways, the principal amendment providing that in the event the road not being completed in two years after the time originally fixed in the bill, everything including five hundred thousand dollars, the security offered by the railroad company shall be forfeited; also, that the roads hall be taxed the same as other roads of the state.

The auditor of public accounts to-day sent a communication to the joint finance committee of the general assembly, informing them that the state treasury was entirely depleted, and asking them that means be devised to raise funds for current expenses.

The city council of Richmond and board of managers of the tobacco trade have adopted resolutions extending thanks to the officers and agents of the Old Dominion steamship company for their successful efforts in breaking up the recent ice gorge in James river.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

—All quiet about the wild land office yesterday.

—The supreme court had a rather slim attendance of lawyers yesterday.

—Mr. Frank Haralson has the state library in fine trim.

—The comptroller-general has his clerks quite busy at the heavy work of his department.

—The office of secretary of state is rather devoid of news except during election times.

—The geological department is temporarily closed, but its friends hope for its reopening by the legislature in July.

—Treasurer Renfroe says the Garrard bonds will be here by the thirteenth of the present month. It is anticipated that they will find a ready sale.

—Last year there were in attendance on the public schools of this state 207,000 children. Of this number 73,000 were colored. The negro is being educated in Georgia.

—Professor G. J. Orr, LL. D., state school commissioner, is now in Washington in attendance on the National educational convention. Day before yesterday he delivered an address to that body on the "Needs of Education in the South."

—In the contested election case from Richmond county, in which R. H. P. Day denies the election of Robert Wiggins as justice of the peace for the 1233d district G. M., the contestant has withdrawn his objections, and the commission will be issued.

—Some time next week the commissioner of agriculture will have ready for publication his official soil tests of various commercial fertilizers offered for sale in this state. There have been hundreds of inquiries as to this test, and it will be of great interest to the farmers generally.

—Yesterday Governor Colquitt considered the contested election case from Camden county, in which F. M. Scarlet contests the election of A. W. Seals as tax-collector. The governor also considered the argument in the case from Macon county, in which L. H. Taylor contests the election of G. W. Cunningham as tax receiver. Both cases will be decided soon.

—Yesterday Colonel J. W. Nelms sent two convicts to Dade coal mines to serve out their terms of sentence. James M. Rone, who was recently tried for murder in Carroll county, was found guilty, but under a recommendation to mercy was sentenced to 99 years in the penitentiary. He has gone for the long term. Allen Patman, colored, sentenced in Fulton superior court for three years for assault with intent to murder, was also sent to the Dade mines. Both prisoners were safely guarded.

—The British consul, at Savannah, has written to Dr. T. P. Janes, the commissioner of agriculture, to inquire if there exist any such diseases among the cattle in Georgia as rinderpest and pleuro-pneumonia. Dr. Janes has replied that a very few cases of pleuro-pneumonia have been known, but that rinderpest has never appeared among the cattle in Georgia. The inquiry of the consul was made because the English government has threatened to quarantine all American cattle on account of their frequent diseases.

BOSTICK CAGED

AFTER SOME VERY VAIN DODGING.

A South Carolina Fugitive Caught Up With in Atlanta—Under a False Name—He Acknowledges the Corn and Confesses His Iniquities, Etc., Etc.

Tuesday last, a telegram was received at the police headquarters authorizing the arrest of a white man by the name of John Bostick upon a charge of murder. The dispatch gave a full

"The Most Widely Quoted Southern Newspaper."

1879. THE 1879.

ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few promises to make for THE CONSTITUTION for 1879. The paper speaks for itself, and upon that ground the managers offer it to the public as the best, the brightest, the newsiest and the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of our readers, and the verdict of the most critical of our exchanges, some of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pardoned for briefly alluding to some of the features which have given THE CONSTITUTION prominence among southern papers.

I. It prints all the news, both by mail and telegraph.

II. Its telegraphic service is fuller than that of any other Georgia paper—its special dispatches packing it upon a footing, so far as the news is concerned, with the metropolitan journals.

III. Its compilation of the news by mail is the freshest of the best, comprising everything of interest in the current newspaper literature of the day.

IV. Its editorial department is full, bright and vivacious, and its paragraphs and opinions are more widely quoted than those of any southern journal. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon all current themes.

V. "Bill Arp," the most genial of humorists, will continue to contribute to its columns. "Old Si" and "Uncle Remus" will work in their special fields, and will furnish fun both in prose and verse.

VI. It is a complete news, family and agricultural journal. It is edited with the greatest care, and its columns contain everything of interest in the domain of politics, literature and science.

VII. In addition to these, full reports of the supreme court, and of the proceedings of the general assembly, will be published, and no pains will be spared to keep the paper up to its present standard.

What the Critics Say.

The best paper in the south.—Keokuk Constitution.

The ablest paper of the south.—Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the most desirable journals in the country.—Detroit Free Press.

The brightest and newsiest daily paper in the south.—Baltimore Gazette.

There is no better newspaper in the southern states.—Charlotte Observer.

Steadily advancing toward the position of a metropolitan journal.—Selma Times.

It is one of the brightest, most enterprising, and withal most liberal of southern journals.—Brooklyn Times.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south, is determined to be the best looking also.—Philadelphia Times.

Ably edited and newsy always, in its new dress it has attractive in form as it has heretofore been in matter.—New Orleans Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION with its new clothes, is now the handsomest, as it has long been the best, newspaper in the south.—New York Star.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been making steady progress the last few years, and may now fairly claim a place among the first half-dozen southern newspapers.—Springfield Republican.

To say that THE CONSTITUTION is one of the brightest, newsiest journals of the country, a paper of which the whole south may well be proud, is but to state a self-evident fact apparent to all.—Washington Post.

The Terms.

The daily edition is served by mail or carrier at $10 per annum, postage prepaid.

The weekly edition is served at $1.50 per annum, or ten copies for $12.50.

Agents wanted in every city, town and county in Georgia and surrounding states. Liberal commissions paid and territory guaranteed. Send for circulars.

Advertisements ten, fifteen and twenty cents per line, according to location. Contract rates furnished upon application to the business office.

Correspondence containing important news briefly put, solicited from all parts of the country.

All letters or dispatches must be addressed to

THE CONSTITUTION
Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 7 1879.

JOE BRADLEY ought to be investigated.

THE farmers of Georgia are interested in mule statistics.

IT appears that the Conklingites in the New York custom-house wouldn't give J. O. Howard, Mr. Hayes's biographer, a place, and this made Sherman very mad.

CONKLING'S onslaught upon the administration is said to have been very bitter. But it is not probable that its gall was more offensive than that which he is in the habit of expending upon the south whenever occasion offers.

MME. GREVY coquetted with Capoul, the tenor, who expects to return to this country next autumn, and now she is not Mrs. President, the first lady of France. She has been separated from her husband some time, much doubtless now to the lady's great discomfiture. Her preference for opera bouffe was as untimely as it was sinful.

BRAGG, of Wisconsin, in casting his slurs and insinuations at the southern democracy, thought he was representing the northern democrats. He has probably discovered by this time that he was slightly mistaken. The most influential of the northern democratic journals have united in placing quite a large bouquet of thistles under the nose of the Wisconsin donkey.

IF the principle of the minority report in the Butler-Corbin case is established, and General Butler is not disturbed because the case is res adjudicata, there is a danger that the case will be held of as a precedent, when Kellogg's time to go comes around. It is already intimated that Corbin is not to be sealed, but that he will be used as a cat's-paw to make Kellogg solid.

THE stalwart editors are hard to please. When the democrats announce that they are opposed to paying the claims of loyal men from the south, the organs straightway hold up their pious hands and charge us with prejudice against our neighbors who were unionists during the war. In order to put the controversy on an amiable footing, the entire southern democracy is ready to plead guilty to the charge.

MR. CONKLING doubtless appreciates the old proverb which says that misfortunes never come singly. Just as the senate confirmed, against his utmost endeavors, the New York appointees, his home organ, the Utica Republican, curled up and died. The Republican was started to mash Mr. Ellis H. Roberts and his Morning Herald—one of the best papers in the east—but the result was directly the opposite. The Herald is stronger than ever, and Mr. Conkling and his friends are sadly out of pocket.

THERE is a desperate rumor afloat that Senator David Davis is to be dumped bodily into the Berlin mission to make way for Dick Oglesby. We shall probably have nothing more definite in regard to this rumor for some time, for when Senator Davis begins to resign the operation will require two weeks' hard labor to make it a complete success. But Oglesby ought to be in the senate. The revival of Grantism will be a partial failure if room is not made for Oglesby alongside of Zach. Chandler, Logan, Carpenter and Ingalls.

JOHN SHERMAN wanted a place in the New York custom-house for a son of old Joe Bradley, the figure 8 of the electoral commission. John asked for the place "on behalf of the president," and "for "manifest reasons." Of course, Aliunde Joe knew nothing of this effort, and, of course, there was no intention on the part of Sherman to slightly reward the old man, through his son, for voting to give Hayes the seat that really belonged to Mr. Tilden. No such charge as this can be made against an honest man like John Sherman.

THE public will be pleased to learn that, notwithstanding the failure of the legislature to make the necessary appropriation at the last session, Dr. Little has determined to keep the geological office open during the recess at his own expense. Being the only reliable source of information in relation to the soils and minerals of the state, this will be a great public convenience. Whenever the doctor may be absent from the city the office will be in charge of an assistant, who will give prompt attention to all correspondence, exhibit the cabinet to visitors, receive contributions of ores and minerals, and furnish such information as may be desired with regard to the operations of the department.

FRANCE is certainly cosmopolitan in spite of her Gallic egotism. Certainly no other nation more cordially welcomed citizens of foreign birth or blood. Rousseau, who did more than any other man to educate France up to the revolution, was a native of Switzerland; Robespierre was the grandson of a Scottish or Scoto-Irish exile, whose name, Robert Spiers, became the surname of his family; Napoleon Bonaparte was a Corsican; Marshal Macdonald, one of his most trusted soldiers, was of pure Scottish blood; MacMahon's blood, like his name, is Irish; Gambetta is the son of a Genoa Jew; Richard Waddington is English by paternity and training, and M. Isaac Cremieux is a pure Hebrew.

BRYANT says he proposes to show the country in 1880 that there are not one hundred colored democrats in Georgia. This declaration, made so soon after Bryant's return from his northern begging tour (in which, we trust, he was entirely successful) must be regarded in the nature of a hint, and a very shrewd one, to the almoners of southern republicanism, that more money is needed to put the wheels of progressive republicanism in motion. All this is very well. But when the time comes Bryant will discover that there is at least five hundred colored democrats in Atlanta alone. Still, it is not our desire to do anything that will tend to cut off Bryant's supplies from the north.

IT is to be presumed that the testimony of Mr. Smith M. Weed and Mayor Cooper before the Potter sub-committee is not at all satisfactory to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune. Mr. Reid had another theory about the matter—a theory with which he inspired the irredeemable idiot who does his political paragraphing. That theory was that the underlings who were so anxious to bribe the Florida returning board to be honest would deny that Mr. Tilden knew anything about it, and that Mr. Tilden himself would proceed to lay the entire responsibility of the whole business upon his ambitious and not over-scrupulous nephew. It turns out, however, that Mr. Tilden not only knew all about the negotiations, but protested against them most vigorously—going so far as to declare that he would not accept the presidency if one of the conditions of obtaining it was to be the purchase of the republican thieves in Florida or elsewhere. What the Tribune proposes to do about it cannot even be guessed, but the testimony alluded to is a hard blow at Mr. Reid's reputation as a first-class prophet.

The Census of 1880.

Unless congress takes action upon the matter before the first day of the coming January, the next decennial census will be regulated by the old law of 1850. This law is about as defective as a law can well be. It really provides for an enumeration in accordance with the desires of the dominant party and the rivalries of localities. If the new count is made under it, the appointment of enumerators would be lodged in the hands of the United States marshals, who are subject to the secret orders of the managers of the party that put them in office. Under such a plan, what guarantee has South Carolina, for example, that there would be an honest count, the political control of the country being the stake for which all are striving? As the enumeration would extend over several months, what assurance has St. Louis, for example, that Chicago will not hold her returns until she knows how many she has got to add in order to overtop her great rival? And as to industrial statistics, the plan of 1850 is simply a burlesque.

Mr. Cox has introduced a bill that is acceptable to all fair-minded men, and especially to those who, like Professor Walker, have carefully considered the subject. He provides for an almost instantaneous enumeration, except in the territories and sparsely-settled districts, and he seeks to give the count a non-partisan character by providing that the governors shall nominate the enumerators for their respective states. The minor details of the bill are based on the best experiences of the countries of the old world. The senate committee has in fact adopted Mr. Cox's bill, except in relation to the appointment of the enumerators. This is all that divides the committees of the two houses—the house desiring to lift the count above party as far as is possible, and the senate insisting on investing the secretary of the interior with the entire control of the count, including the appointment of all the enumerators.

It will be seen that this difference is a very essential one when the fact is considered that the great sections are closely balanced in population. The New York Tribune presents the following estimate of the probable aggregates of the several sections of the country:

	Population.
Eastern and middle states	14,302,000
Western and Pacific states	16,270,000
Southern states	16,800,000
Total states	47,568,000
Territories	662,000
Total population	48,035,000

An honest count would make the south the preponderating section, but a partisan enumeration would put the strength of the south in congress and the electoral college during the next ten years below that of the west, and possibly below that of the east. We do not know of any more important business that a southern representative can turn his attention to than this matter of securing an honest census in 1880. Mr. Cox's bill is doubtless the best measure that can be adopted; and if the senate persists in its demand for a one-sided and partisan census, it would be better to let the matter go over until next December. The new senate will be of a different frame of mind, and there will be plenty of time before the end of the year in which to pass a bill that the republican party cannot afford to let Mr. Hayes veto.

The Republican Dilemma.

The present attitude of the republican party upon every issue now before the country—certainly upon every question of public policy—is in the nature of a dilemma, and it is somewhat amusing to behold the throes of the organs and the mortal agony of the leaders; not such men as Logan and Chandler, to be sure, but those leaders of the party who flatter themselves that they still have some self-respect left. Their difficulties breed doubts as various and as manifold as the perplexities of a drove of nightmares. The past of their party is so hideously corrupt and so variegated in its corruption that they cannot face the future without denouncing some portion of their past career; they cannot formulate a policy without forswearing some act that has given their organization its disgraceful notoriety. Take, for example, the position of the republicans with respect to the payment of loyal claims from the south. Some of the most prominent democratic papers in the state, lately in rebellion—(the stalwarts will be pleased to observe that we have considerately copied their own neat phraseology)—have been hooting at the validity of these so-called southern claims for years, and now the cry is taken up by the implacables, who, in their ridiculous desperation, do not hesitate to appropriate and apply democratic arguments. There has never been a day since the close of the war when a man who can go before the court of claims and deliberately swear that he was loyal to the union during the war and a traitor to his own section—there has never been a day since the close of the war when such a man had either the confidence or respect of a southern democrat. Congress was warned time and again against the bogus character of these loyal claims, but, in spite of everything that could be said by the southern press, the court of claims was created by a republican congress and indorsed by a republican president; and the most prominent of the republican leaders, with an audacity thoroughly characteristic of his politics and personal repute, boasted upon the hustings that the treasury had been robbed of three hundred millions to pay these loyal claims from the south, making the fact a basis for an argument that the republican party ought to be continued in power by the people. This was the period when the knavery of the organization was in full flower, and it was altogether appropriate that stump speakers should go about the country making boasts before republican audiences of the vast sums that had been stolen from the people in the name and in behalf of that peculiar loyalty which was trained by long seasons of plunder to appropriate other people's money.

But now behold the dilemma of the amusing stalwarts. The loyal claims which they paid with such alarming alacrity are now classed as southern claims, and the people are told that there is a desperate plot afoot on the part of the democrats of the south to get hold of the government, gut the treasury and reimburse a parcel of men who sympathized with the union during the war. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, sawing the air with his flabby arms, like a wind-mill engaged in a conflict with the elements, smells treason on the wind and denounces the pretensions of southern unionists in strong terms, charging, by implication at least, that they have entered into a plot with southern democrats to rob the treasury. Uncle Joey Medill, of Chicago, stuffs his red flannel night-cap out of a fourth-story window and swears in a stentorian tone of voice that the odor of an enormous rat is borne upon the breeze; while the editor of the Inter-Ocean cries out from his uncomfortable quarters in Logan's coat-tail pocket, that the southern democrats have adopted the republican policy of paying bogus claims, and therefore good government will shortly be at an end.

This dilemma, we should say, is altogether unique. Never before, in our political history, so far as our knowledge extends, did a party ever formulate, pursue and boast of the success of a policy, and then be brought to the desperate necessity of denouncing it as downright robbery, for the purpose of accusing the opposition of an intention to adopt it. We think the political annals will be searched in vain for a parallel case. As it is, we commend the position of the republican party to the thoughtful student of our politics as showing the degradation to which the pursuit of corrupt partisanship will bring even reasonably intelligent men. The lesson will be a wholesome one.

WHEN the democrats in congress get through with their humane task of hustling the Chinese out of the country, it is to be hoped they will turn their attention to the Indian. It is better to ship him to some foreign shore than to starve and then murder him.

HAS the mother-in-law of Madison Wells been provided for by a discriminating administration?

EXPERT Indian fighters say that breech-loaders render the savages formidable. This will be news to General O. O. Howard, who never got near enough to the Indians to know whether they were formidable or not. The general ought to write a book about it.

IS the Berlin mission large enough to accommodate David Davis?

AND Aliunde Joe has a son—and that son wanted office! Republicans are almost as ungrateful as the original republic itself.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND is never so happy as when he is endeavoring to ride some political corpse up hill. He has clapped his veracious spurs into Robeson, Fish and other decaying pimps of the Grant regime recently. It looks as though the Cincinnati Enquirer prints his communications gratis.

MR. HAYES's biographer was left out in the cold. Grant's biographer was similarly provided for, but he, like a sensible man, at once became a democrat.

ISN'T it too early for Bragg to subside entirely? A revengeful democratic press, north and south, bristles with provocations.

IT is said to be a crime for the Indians to have rifles Probably. But did they make the guns they are now using, or did they find them in a hollow log? This matter should suffer the severest elucidation.

THERE never was such a man as General Le Duc, the able commissioner of agriculture. Not content with breaking up the importation of tea, he now proposes to cut the country up into experimental farms; and for this reason he refuses to supply members of congress with any more seeds. This is a fact calculated to lacerate the finer feelings of our law-makers.

THE organs are growing sad and melancholy over the fact that seems to have recently come to light that the southern people had about as much respect for those among them who were loyal during the war as the northern union men had for the class known as copperheads. If we had time, we would endeavor to sympathize with the organs.

THE Philadelphia Press, which seems to have inherited the intellectual weaknesses of John W. Forney, is afraid the democrats are going to kick out the bricks in the national fire-place and commit suicide with the andirons. The able editor doesn't express it that way, but that is about what he means. We trust, however, he will conclude to remain in the country until at least the day before the fun is to begin.

METROPOLITAN journalism is to lose one of its ablest adjuncts and New York society one of its most glittering ornaments. Colonel De Lancy Kane, the accomplished English hostler, is to leave us some time during the coming summer. The wild west and the fiery and untamed south can get along without this talented Englishman, for the reason that they have never known the ecstasy of having him in their midst; but New York society, and especially metropolitan journalism, will suffer. What will Charley Dana, Whitey Reid, Bill Henry Hulbert, Jim Bennett, and the other expositors of public intelligence, do for the long and glowing descriptions of the elegant lo-ther's tally-hoeing trips across the country? Who is to take his place? The instincts of provincial readers rise up on their hind-legs and savagely inquire who is to "tool" the invigorating tally-ho hereafter and thus contribute to and strengthen our intellectual progress? Bring forth the society hostler of the future.

ISN'T it about time for the democrats in congress to move for the repeal of the federal election laws passed since the war? The whole country will rejoice when they are wiped off the statute books, for they are as obnoxious in New York, where they are carried out by little Johnny Davenport, as they are in the south, where they are carried out by men who are Davenport's peers in knavery.

POSTSCRIPT.

IT is said that Edison's electric light is to end in gas after all.

SENATOR COKE'S "burning eloquence" is alluded to in a Texas paper.

THERE is no foundation for the report that Louisiana's Jonas wallowed the whale.

PELTON and Tyner are the dictionary men of their respective parties.

TALMAGE is to be investigated. The result will be to make of him a liar or a martyr.

JOHN SHERMAN denies that he is rich. Perhaps he counts Aggie Jenks's mortgage as an off-set.

THE reason Christiancy hesitates to go to Peru is because the natives would spell his name with a K.

SENATOR JAMES LOWRIE ROBINSON has been chosen as the new lieutenant-governor of North Carolina.

THE Gwinnett Herald is of the opinion that General Gartrell will be a formidable candidate for governor.

THE papers note the fact that Joaquin Miller likes to hold a woman's hand in his own. This is one of the most important items of the day.

WHEN Hayes broaches civil service reform in the cabinet the boys around the board wink at each other and know that something has gone wrong over night in the cider cellar.

GOVERNOR ROBERTS, of Texas, is a plain man. He sleeps in the executive office, blacks his own boots, uses a soap-gourd, and shaves himself with a broken-handled razor.

SENATOR BURTON, colored, of the Texas senate, sends money to Virginia to help support his old mistress, who taught him to read. Incidents like these will not flourish in the report of the Teller smellers.

THE high secretary of the order of American Forresters has hied him away to a lodge in some vast wilderness, not within a known jurisdiction. He is accompanied by the funds of the order.

THE Buffalo Express says "thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel in behalf of the republican party," but Conkling seems to have armed himself with the wrong sort of a fuzee. Its kick was more dangerous than its charge.

"OLD SI."

He Discourses of the Lack of Confidence.

After the old man had taken his orders for the day he stopped to say:

"Hit 'pears ter me dat editorel dis mornin' on de hard times hit de nale mo' squar'ly dan you's in de habit!"

"How do you make that out?"

"Well, de idee wuz dat de 'kashun ob de hard times wuz de lackness ob konfidence twixt man an' man. Dat's jess whar I puts hit, too. Dar aint no konfidence nowhar!"

"We spoke generally of the public."

"An' I speaks genirally an' indvidjually. Ebber sense de wah I'se noti'd dis growin' 'spishusness twixt people. Jess er few years back yer could lend yer naber er dust ob flour er pound ob meat, an' hab some konfidence in gittin ob hit back in de course ob six er seben weeks; now, ef yer lends hit ter him he moves away dat same night an' dar yer is lef' wid nuffin ter sho' fer de pervishuns, 'ceptin' de konfidence!"

"It is not exactly that sort of confidence we mean—"

"Yas; I kno's dat. But whar's de diffrunce. De higher ar' only de same kin' as de lower. Jeans britches is jeans britches jess de same, whedder dey is made for Ginrul Grant or Ginrul Tom Thumb. De same lackness ob konfidence in bizness dat makes dese big fokes feel hard times an' keeps dem karomin' ebery now an' den agin de po'-house ar' de same ez dat which keeps de nigger shinnyin' 'round ter stay in sight ob er livin'!"

"That is true enough—"

"Hit's jess dat way, sho'! When de white fokes trus' one anudder dey allus keeps er look-out ter hed de creditor off fum de homestid offis er de bankrup shop. An' den fokes hez ter put burg ler's 'larms on dere corn-cribs, spring-guns in dere chicken-coops, trane er bull's-eye lantern on dere wood-pile ob nights an' set up ter watch fer niggers! Dat's de pass 'dat things is got ter now! Jess no longer dan Saterday night er white man out dar nex' ter me run two of his mos' konfideuchil cullud nabers outen his smoke-house wid one ob dese new-fangled pistols dat yer has ter put in a tub ob water ter stop hit when hit goes ter shootin'!"

"Well, let us hope for better times and an early return of confidence between man and man!"

"I'se willin', but in the meantime I'se done gib hit out dat I puts my trus' in my ole dubble-bar'l shot-gun wid nine buckshots in each bar'l. I don't like ter be 'spishus ob my nabers, but I likes ter be at de safe eend ob de gun when I meets dem in my back-yard dese dark nights!"

IN GENERAL.

—The sweet slinger of Michigan—Zach. Chandler.

—Dr. Carver, the marksman, and his wife have gone to England.

—Except at table, Queen Victoria will not be waited upon by those who are not of gentle blood.

—Mr. Vanderbilt is not willing to buy the United States until the national debt is paid.

—Sir Walter Raleigh was a great admirer of the drama, and he went out between the axe.

—The majestic Conkling has now a worse opinion of "that man Hayes" than ever before.

—Delaware and Rhode Island are the sleeve-buttons of the western hemisphere.—Herald.

—Two of the newly elected southern senators are first-cousins—William Call, of Florida, and J. D. Walker, of Arkansas.

—Miss Mary Lee, daughter of General Robert E. Lee, was entertained at Gibraltar by Lord and Lady Napier a few days ago.

—We positively shudder for the people of India. The very name of Indian arouses all the ferocity of Colonel Fred. Grant's nature.

—There has been a failure of the winter rains in the north of India, and the people are apprehensive of another famine.

—The London World thinks it a matter of congratulation that Beaconsfield should be subject to the gout rather than to the stiletto and the bombshell.

—Wilbur F. Storey, of the Chicago Times, is said to have paid $500 for a guarantee that one of his wife's new dresses should not be duplicated by her dressmaker.

—The unanimity with which M. Grevy was elected president of France is surprising when we stop to consider that he was not an Ohio man.

—Cardinal Cullen left an estate, composed exclusively of personal property, of something less than £6,000. It was bequeathed to Dr. M'Cabe, Mrs. Meagher and the Rev. M. Verdon.

—The late Prince Henry, of Holland, left an estate of $41,000,000, and it is understood that the stipulations of the marriage settlement were very favorable for the interests of his young widow.

—Senator Hill, of Colorado, is not, it is said, a man of enormous wealth, but the possessor of a comfortable fortune. He is one of the most modest and unpretentious of men.

—Lord Rosebery brought home from Canada a handsome carved sideboard, and Mr. Bass, the great brewer, has ordered one like it, to cost not less than $1,000, from the colonial dealer.

—They have what they call a Count Joannes night in the Boylston variety theater, Boston, once a week, when ambitious amateurs are afforded an opportunity to brave the abuse of the gallery.

—Vice-President Wheeler for years past has been accustomed to give five hundred dollars to home missions, but this year, on account of the debt of the board, he doubled the amount, and sent a check for a thousand dollars.

—B. F. Jonas, the newly-elected United States senator from Louisiana, will be the third Israelite who has occupied a seat in the forum. The others were David Yulee, of Florida, and Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana.

—Senator Hill, of Colorado, is represented as a modest, unpretentious man—one who does not care whether his hair is combed or not, or whether his shirt collar is right side out or otherwise. Mr. Conkling will be ashamed of him.

—Thiers is to have his statue in Paris, and the work will be paid for by a popular one-franc subscription, of which 50,000 francs are already secured. The statue will be placed at the bi-section of the rues Tronchet and Auber and the Boulevard Haussemann The latter will then be rebaptized "Boulevard Thiers."—San Francisco Call.

—It has just leaked out that the day Dr. Schliemann excavated the tomb of Agamemnon, just as he struck the monarch's sepulcher, he heard a low chuckling laugh behind him, and a voice said, in good United States, "Here, quick, put him in here!" The doctor turned and saw an Ohio medical student holding a big india-rubber bag.—Burlington Hawkeye.

—The inscriptions to be placed upon the pedestal of Cleopatra's needle have now been finally decided upon; and at the personal suggestion of the queen it has been resolved to add the names of the men who lost their lives in the attempt to rescue the crew of the Cleopatra during the storm in the bay of Biscay in October, 1877.

—The south is not attracting much foreign immigration just now. Of 121,369 persons who landed at the port of New York during the year 1878 only 1,666, or 1½ per cent. settled in the south. About 46 per cent. moved to the west, 52 per cent. settled in the eastern states and 1 per cent. in Canada. Of those coming south nearly all took up their abode in Texas.

—Since their accession to the throne King Humbert and Queen Margaretta have never once presented themselves at a gala night at the Roman theater, the king being unwilling to become a mark for a bullet of lead. Garibaldi wrote a letter a few weeks since to Alberto Merió in which he says: "In modern days justice has its seat in a leaden bullet well directed."

—An analysis of the vote and of the pairs on General Merritt's nomination shows that twenty-seven democrats and thirteen republicans favored confirmation, and twenty-three republicans and seven democrats were opposed to it. One independent (Davis, Ill.) voted against confirmation. Four democrats, who were present, refrained from voting, and one democrat was absent without a pair.

—In 1807 England captured from Denmark the little island of Heligoland, in the North sea, and has held it ever since. This island is not larger than an ordidary Illinois farm, being only one mile long and a third of a mile wide. But it is only 210 miles from the mouth of the river Elbe, is strongly fortified, and has a good anchorage for naval vessels. It gives England a military station on the coast of Germany, and the report that Prussia is negotiating for its purchase is probably true.

—Melikoff, the dashing young Russian general, who made such a reputation in the late war with Turkey, will have a fine opportunity to increase his fame in the important mission to which he has just been deputed by his government. It was a somewhat strange choice to send an officer who is quite as much noted for his youth, good looks and wealth, as for his gallantry and success on the field of battle, to take command in the plague district; but if Melikoff has the good stuff in him that his admirers have credited him with, he will be no more out of place fighting disease than he was fighting armies.

—King Leopold, of Belgium, on new year's eve, paid a visit to the venerable Prince de Ligne, president of the senate, in order to wish him a happy new year. When the king, in an unpretending carriage, arrived at the prince's door the evening was somewhat advanced, and the only servant at hand to receive him was a blunt and eccentric old servant who had been some half a century in the prince's service. The old fellow, who failed to recognize his sovereign, coolly asked him: "Do you think this a proper time to come and see a person in my master's position?" and then shut the door in his face. The king took the rebuff very philosophically, and drove away, without attempting to mortify the ancient Cerberus by opening his eyes to his awkward mistake.

Nomination of Judge Fleming.

Savannah News.

Yesterday, pursuant to notice previously published, the democratic convention for the First congressional district of Georgia met in this city to nominate a candidate to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term of the forty-fifth congress occasioned by the death of the lamented Hon. Julian Hartridge. Only two names were placed in nomination before the convention, that of Colonel W. T. Thompson, senior editor of the Morning News, who was brought forward some time ago, and had been generally indorsed by the press, not only of the district but of the entire state, as one upon whom the honor might worthily be conferred in recognition of the long years of service rendered by him in behalf of the cause of democracy, and Judge W. B. Fleming, formerly of this city, but at present a resident of Liberty county. As will be seen by a report of the proceedings of the convention, elsewhere published, the friends of the two gentlemen contended warmly for their respective candidates, and for a long time the honors were about evenly divided. At length, however, the name of Colonel Thompson was withdrawn, and on the twenty-first ballot Judge Fleming was unanimously tendered the nomination.

Judge Fleming is a gentleman well-known throughout this entire state, having been a lawyer of prominence during the greater portion of his long life. For many years he was judge of the superior court of the Eastern circuit, having been appointed before the war, and serving in that capacity during the entire conflict. In 1868, during the Bullock regime, he was removed, having filled the position for at least fifteen years most acceptably. It is a noteworthy fact that fewer of his decisions were reversed than has been the case with any judge who has ever served on the bench in the state of Georgia.

After his removal from the bench he resumed the practice of his profession In this city in copartnership with our fellow-citizen, Hon. Rufus E. Lester, and this he continued until he was elected recorder of Savannah, in which latter capacity he served until the office was abolished by being consolidated with the mayoralty. Soon after this he ran for ordinary of Chatham county, but was defeated at the polls, upon which he retired to a farm in Liberty county, where he has resided constantly ever since.

Judge Fleming was born in Liberty county in 1805, and is therefore in his 74th year. He graduated at Yale college, after which he returned to Liberty, where he taught school for several years. He then engaged in planting for some time, when he assumed the practice of the profession which he afterwards pursued so long with such marked ability. He will be in congress but a very short season, but will, no doubt, as far as he may be given the opportunity, reflect credit upon his constituency.

The Mysterious Dispatches.

Augusta Chronicle.

Several days ago it was stated that among the cipher dispatches turned over to the Potter committee by General Butler were several sent from Columbia, in November, 1876, addressed to Colonel Pelton, Tilden's nephew, sent by General Gordon and containing nothing but the date, address and signature. It was reported that General Gordon denied all knowledge of these mysterious telegrams and was greatly puzzled to account for his signature. Two explanations of the mystery have been offered. One is that in telegraph offices what are called "skeletons" are made up for convenience in making up the accounts. A "skeleton" dispatch contains the date, time, address and signature, and a figure representing the number of words in the body of the telegram. Some of these "skeletons" have crept into the collection furnished the committee and perplexed the master from Georgia. Another explanation is furnished by the Winnsboro (S. C.) News and Herald. The editor of that paper, Mr. R. Means Davis, was the secretary of the state democratic executive committee of South Carolina during the campaign of 1876. He says that hundreds of dispatches from every part of the country were received each day in Columbia asking information about the returning board contest. As most of the inquiries were of the same tenor, the same answer sufficed for all. Governor Hampton, or Colonel Haskell, or General Gordon, or some other gentleman would therefore write a dispatch and order it sent to a number of parties named on a list. As time was of importance, the secretary would take the required number of telegraphic blanks, write an address, the date and the signature of the sender on each, and leave the rest blank. Going to the telegraphic office he would take the whole lot of blanks and order the dispatch first written to be sent to all the parties named, waiting for some leisure moment to fill the blanks properly. Mr. Davis says the interpretation of this mysterious blank telegram is simply that on some occasion Senator Gordon sent a general dispatch to [illegible]

Colonel Pelton was one, that the secretary copied it in blank, and that he happened not to fill it up afterwards.

The Western North Carolina Railroad.

Knoxville Tribune.

Our friend, Major J. H. Rumbough, of warm Springs, North Carolina, is on a visit to the city. He informs us that he has just returned from Raleigh, over the line of the Western North Carolina railroad to Asheville, and that the work is progressing most satisfactorily. Trains will run to Gray Eagle station, twelve miles east of Asheville, by the first of March. The work from that point to Asheville is in a forward state, and is being rapidly pushed to completion, all the heaviest grading on that part of the line being nearly completed, and the Swannanoa tunnel, one of the longest in the country, only lacking about eighty feet of being finished. A force of six hundred convicts is employed on the work. While in Raleigh, Major R. conversed with leading citizens and prominent members of the legislature from all parts of the state, and found the sentiment in favor of completing this connection with the Tennessee system of railroads universal. The people and authorities of North Carolina no longer regard this road as a local enterprise, but one of the utmost importance to the general interest of the whole state, giving them as it will a short and direct connection with the whole south and the great northwestern region of the country. A large portion of the work from Asheville to the Tennessee state line is already done, and it is almost certain that the legislature, seeing the great importance of this work, will provide for placing a force on this end of the road to meet the force working from Asheville in the direction of the Tennessee line. As soon as it is a fixed fact that this road will be finished to the Tennessee line, the short gap between our own roads and it will be built, which will give us a short line to all the south Atlantic seaports. It will also stimulate the building of the short connection required to put us in direct communication with the Cincinnati Southern railway and the great west.

A Glowing Tribute to Z. Chandler.

Washington Post.

It is understood that Mr. Christiancy went to Michigan fully decided to arrange his affairs preparatory to starting for Peru. He had decided to resign before his name was sent to the senate for confirmation. But as soon as Mr. Christiancy arrived on Michigan soil, he was met by delegations of anti-Chandler republicans, who began to coax, persuade, exhort, intimidate and bulldoze the old gentleman to prevent the creation of a vacancy to be occupied by Chandler This is the secret of his uncertain frame of mind. He is between two fires, or rather between opposing batteries, and is naturally confused and demoralized. But we have little doubt that he will fulfill the arrangement by sailing for Lima, and that his successor in the senate will be that ripe scholar, graceful speaker, profound jurist and consummate master of rhetorical eloquence, the Hon. Zachariah Chandler.

The Yellow Fever Investigation.

St. Louis Republican.

A disease which, in a single season, afflicted 100,000 persons, of whom 25,000 died, and which is always liable to return, is surely deserving the most elaborate and exhaustive investigation medical and hygienic science can give. To secure such investigation congressional action is necessary, and we trust will be promptly forthcoming. With a liberal appropriation and a judicious selection of experts, the work may be done as it ought to be—and as it must be, sooner or later, if we wish to escape such terrible visitations as that of 1878. Secrecy in the matter is inexcusable, and public sentiment will not pardon those who are guilty of it. Western and southern members especially should take hold of the business and see that it is put through without delay.

Stand by the Democratic Party.

Senator-elect B. F. Jonas.

I shall ever be found with the national democratic party, and I desire to remind you that our interests are bound up with it. The government will soon pass into the hands of the democratic party, but it will be necessary to secure the executive so as to obviate the power of veto. We must remain with the national democratic party during the next election, so that we may wipe out the last vestige of military rule, and make sure the restoration of good government.

Alabama's Senior Senator.

St. Louis Republican.

It is doubtful if the republicans can show a senator, Edmunds not excepted, the equal of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, in legal learning and acute common sense. Although Senator Morgan has served less than two years in the senate, he is already ranked among its most notable speakers. He never addresses the senate without being at once original and interesting, yet withal honorable and gentlemanly, virtues very rare on the other side of the chamber.

Slippery John in the Seal Business.

Washington Post.

We don't know whether it is true or not that John Sherman owns an interest in the Alaska Seal company's business, but we do know that he appointed, as agent to protect the government's interest in that trust, a man who had been a confidential clerk of the company for a number of years.

Had Enough.

New York Tribune.

The contest being over, republicans will insist that the fighting shall stop. New York is to be carried next fall. If the presidency is to be saved in 1880, it must only be carried, as it was last fall, by a united republican party, whose members have subordinated personal grievances to the general good.

More Civil-Service Reform.

Boston Post.

Of the forty-four men on the government job at Hurricane island who voted for Murch for congress, not a single one is retained on the works. Every one has been discharged. All Hale the era of good feeling and of no bulldozing!

The Leading Civil-Service-Reform Question.

New York Star.

The present is a "reform" administration, and the question which an applicant for office must answer favorably is: What did you do to help steal the presidency in 1876?

The Very Latest.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The latest presidential team: Thomas A. Hendricks for president, and Winfield S. Hancock for vice-president.

In Sections.

Memphis Avalanche.

The great Logan is getting his massive intellect in shape for transportation to Washington in sections.

Comfort for the Boys.

Chicago Times.

Jules Grevy is sixty-six. Allen G. Thurman and Samuel J. Tilden are not yet sixty-six. Courage, enfants.

Amenities.

Boston Post.

President Tilden to President Grevy—Shake.

Wild Hog.

Egregious chief, whose most unpleasing name
Affronts the ears of this enlightened nation,
You and your like have greatly been to blame
In causing much unwonted perturbation,
And therefore we may kill you like a dog,
Wild Hog!

In flying from starvation and disease,
How wrong your wild and desperate endeavor!
You should have thanked us on your bended knees
For giving you the chance to die of fever,
Instead of wriggling like a pollywog,
Wild Hog!

Perhaps some future poet, fierce Cheyenne!
May find in that exasperating antic
When touched by his imaginative pen,
A sort of Spartan story, most romantic;
And how your manes in rhythmic march will jog,
Wild Hog!

But facts are prosy, and the tale will be,
As we shall prove by our investigations,
That you proposed a new Thermopylæ,
Because you were disgusted with your rations,
And wanted to effect a change of prog,
Wild Hog!

Was it, old chief, your swart and stalwart squaw,
Who left your breast of bronze so gashed and gory,
Appealing rashly to the higher law
To take you from the "hostile" category,
And looking upward through a bloody fog,
Wild Hog!

Or was it you who struck the savage blows,
With desperation for your one adviser,
Aiming to shed your blood before it froze,
And seeking death, the only civilizer,
To lead you out of life's vexatious bog,
Wild Hog!

The day may come, most desolate Cheyenne,
When you will be applauded as a hero,
In spite of your unpleasing cognomen,
And your "Great Father" may be styled a Nero
When history shall write your apologue,
Wild Hog!

—New York Sun.

—Beware of New Remedies advertised for Coughs and do not waste your money for a trial, when you know that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has stood the popular test for thirty years. Price, 25 cents. 243

MITCHELL HOUSE,

THOMASVILLE, - - - GEORGIA.

SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS. Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. Jan4-dtf

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SU

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Athens had a fire Tuesday night.

—The Georgia guano war has skipped over into South Carolina.

—Pleasant Stovall is again working up the state in the Augusta Chronicle. It is well.

—Dr. L. A. Dugas has been re-elected president of the Augusta gas company.

—Mr. William Jackson, an old and highly-esteemed citizen of Rome, is dead.

—Talbotton had a little fire the other day.

—A Lincoln county negro was killed by a falling tree last week.

—Lucy Cobb institute, at Athens, will shortly begin the publication of a literary paper.

—The Eagle and Phœnix mills, of Columbus, will pay out $75,000 in dividends this year.

—A McDuffie county hen, humping herself, produced an egg measuring seven and a half inches in circumference.

—The dwelling-house of Mr. W. R. Mathis, of Stewart county, was burned last Saturday night.

—Eugene Speer, of the Macon Ledger, has gone off into the country to witness the blooming of the daisies.

—The farmers of Wilkes county have resolved to pay no more than four hundred pounds of cotton for a ton of guano.

—The dwelling-house of Mr. H. S. McLendon, of Washington, was accidentally burned the other day.

—A demented man named J. C. Bates, who had been wandering aimlessly about the woods for two or three days, was found dead near Dalton recently.

—The chicken thief is abroad in the land. Parties at interest are requested to use the shot-gun with discretion. We will need all the votes we can get in 1880.

—A half-witted young fellow named Allen was brutally assaulted by Charley Thompson in Griffin the other day. The News says Allen is a harmless fellow, but Thompson seems to have held other views. Charles skipped the village after he had his fun.

—Rome Courier: United States Commissioner Junius F. Hillyer, after hearing the evidence against Wm. Berry and Bob McKenzie, both colored, for violation of internal revenue (liquor) law, discharged McKenzie, but held Berry for further proceedings in the federal court. He put the bond at one thousand dollars, which Berry failed to give and he was sent to jail in Atlanta. Without commenting on the testimony, which we learn was sufficient to bind over, we wish to state that there is strong feeling among the people of Cave Spring that this case has something of "initimidation in it," as these negroes are both democrats and voted for Judge Lester last fall, as we are informed, and furthermore, were threatened with being "put in limbo" if they voted the democratic ticket. Several good citizens of Cave Spring express their willingness to go on Berry's bond, and we have no doubt the bond would have been made if the defendant was here instead of being at Atlanta.

—Thomasville Enterprise: The last issue of the Valdosta Times contains a letter which gives the full particulars of the suicide, in the city of Chicago, of Mr. Dick McCall, formerly of Quitman, Georgia. The letter was written by Mr. McCall to his landlady on the eve of taking the fatal dose —an ounce of opium—and published in the Chicago papers. In this letter he states that he had been unable to find employment, and had already been forced to sell all his jewelry and a portion of his clothing, and having despaired of any better prospects for the future, had determined to take his own life. He was possessing under the name of George R. Barnes, and expressed the hope that his relatives would never find out that he had taken his own life. To avoid this he had put all his papers and letters into his stove and set them on fire. A portion of one letter, however, failed to burn, and this one being from his brother in Quitman and addressed to him as "dear brother," led to his identity. A telegram was immediately sent to Mr. McCall in Quitman, who replied and ordered a decent burial at his expense. The deceased was at one time a merchant in Quitman.

—Augusta Chronicle: Two prominent candidates before the first district convention were Judge Fleming and Colonel W. T. Thompson. The defeat of the latter furnishes a striking illustration of the ingratitude of parties. Colonel Thompson is a gentleman who has won fame in the world of letters during his whole life, he has been a staunch and consistent democrat, for nearly thirty years he has been the editor of the Savannah News, one of the leading democratic journals of the south. In that important position his services have been of incalculable value to the party. During the dreary years of reconstruction and radical domination he adhered firmly to the true faith. He was the resolute and persistent opponent of Bullockism in all its shapes, and the fact that the district is able to elect a democratic congressman is largely due to his exertions. His services are as much as they were needed and as nearly as they could be accepted have never been rewarded. When an opportunity presented itself to the party to pay him a deserved compliment, he was ignored and the honor conferred upon some one else. It will be well be said that parties have no gratitude. Perhaps the fact that he had been the editor of a leading journal for so long a time had a good deal to do with Colonel Thompson's defeat. Journalists are compelled to express their opinions in print, and it is safe to assert that no other class of men make so many enemies. Others give their views in private conversation and to a limited audience. The journalist speaks to the world about him, and no one ever forgives an affront or injury in print. The newspaper editor is forced to deal with all the questions that present themselves, and in every case he antagonizes some interest or offends some individual. Often he arouses enmity where he had no intention to do so, and a little paragraph written from the best of motives, will hit some one and rankle in his breast for a lifetime. It is principally because of these things that so few journalists have been successful politicians. It is true that there are now in high positions many men who were once journalists, but it is equally true that nearly all of them ceased to be editors before they attained distinction in politics.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. THOMAS DEAN AND WILLIAM B. SWANN.

I have levied upon as the property of William B. Swann, one of the above named defendants, parts of lots of land Nos. 47, 63, 45 and 46, in the 12th district and 2d section of Pickens county, Georgia, containing 300 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction, at the court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and state of Georgia, on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN MARCH NEXT,

between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
85 febd-law5w tues. United States Marshal.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM OR GOUT
ACUTE OR CHRONIC
SALICYLICA
SURE CURE.

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European Salicylic Medicine Co.
OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF WARRANTED. PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians in Europe and America, becoming a Scientific, Harmless, and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris report 95 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. $1.00 a Box; 6 Boxes for $5.00. Sent to any address on receipt of price. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Address

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Only Importers' Depot, 7 Cliff-st, N. Y
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United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. ANDREW BOWEN and JAMES BOWEN.

I have levied upon as the property of James Bowen, one of the above named defendants, parts of lots of land Nos. 314 and 299, in the twenty-fourth district and second section of Pickens county, Ga., containing 220 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
85 febd dlaw5w tues. United States Marshal.

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
SAVANNAH, Nov. 30, 1878.

On and after SUNDAY, December 1st, Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leaves Savannah daily at	4:45 p m
Arrive at Jesup daily at	7:15 p m
Arrive at Thomasville daily at	6:50 a m
Arr ve at Bainbridge daily at	9:45 a m
Arrive at Albany daily at	10:55 a m
Arrive at Live Oak daily at	2:25 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee daily at	8:00 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville daily at	8:00 a m
Leave Tallahassee daily at	6:30 p m
Leave Jacksonville daily at	6:00 p m
Leave Live Oak daily at	12:25 a m
Leave Albany daily at	4:45 p m
Leave Bainbridge daily at	4:30 p m
Leave Thomasville daily at	8:10 p m
Leave Jesup daily at	7:45 a m
Arrive at Savannah daily at	10:15 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.

Sleeping cars run through to and from Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for Fernandina, Gainesville and Cedar Keys, take this train.

Passengers leaving Macon at 7:45 a. m., daily (except Sunday) connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 6:25 p. m. (daily except Sunday).

Passengers from Savannah for Brunswick and Darien take this train, arriving at Brunswick 7:00 a. m.

Passengers from Brunswick arrive at Savannah 10:15 a. m.

No change of cars between Montgomery and Jacksonville.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Jacksonville; also, through sleepers between Montgomery, Alabama, and Jacksonville, Florida.

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains (—— ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, &c.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Monday at 9:00 a. m., for Columbus every Wednesday at 9:00 a. m.

Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for Green Cove Springs, St. Augustine, Palatka, Enterprise, and all landings on St. John's River.

Trains on B. and A. Railroad leave junction, going west, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11:14 a. m., and for Brunswick Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:40 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at			7:00 a m
Arrive at McIntosh,	"	"	9:48 a m
Arrive at Jesup,	"	"	12:10 p m
Arrive at Blackshear,	"	"	3:05 p m
Arrive Dupont,	"	"	7:00 p m
Leave Dupont,	"	"	4:35 a m
Leave Blackshear,	"	"	8:35 a m
Leave Jesup,	"	"	11:30 p m
Leave McIntosh,	"	"	1:47 p m
Arrive at Savannah,	"	"	4:30 p m

WESTERN DIVISION.
DAILY SUNDAY'S EXCEPTED.

Leave Dupont at	5:40 a m
Leave Valdosta at	8:45 a m
Leave Quitman at	10:35 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	1:15 p m
Leave Thomasville at	2:00 p m
Leave Camilla at	4:40 p m
Arrive at Albany	6:50 p m
Leave Albany at	5:10 a m
Leave Camilla at	7:40 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	10:35 a m
Leave Thomasville at	11:20 a m
Leave Quitman at	1:35 p m
Leave Valdosta at	3:10 p m
Arrive at Dupont at	5:45 p m

J. S. TYSON, Master of Transportation.
H. S. HAINES,
Superintendent
uly26 der

FOR SALE.—A LIMITED QUANTITY OF Spanish Grape Vines, Cuttings and Rooted ones—the best specimens of that great wine country. Varieties the well-known Malagas, Deciceran's, Pansas "for Raisins," Muscatell, Picapollos, Ximola, Wolfetooth, Carinenas, Early Saint John's, and several other varieties. This last variety is the earliest of all, maturing one week ahead of any other sort. Every house in the [illegible] one if not more of Spanish

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. FRANIS C. BELL AND JAMES M. COOPER.

I have levied upon as the property of Francis C. [illegible] defendants, 245 [illegible] Georgia, [illegible] Fulton, [illegible] Marietta [illegible] Fulton [illegible] Marietta [illegible] Fulton [illegible] Marietta [illegible] Fulton

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 5-16d; in New York at 9 9-16c; in Atlanta at 8½c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, light rains, followed by partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from north to west, slowly rising barometer, and stationary or a slight fall in temperature.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, February 6, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pr't	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.03	40	82	W.	Fresh	.07	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.02	52	79	S. W.	G'n'g	.01	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.03	55	93	N.	Light	.17	L't rain
Key West	30.04	75	86	S.	G'n'e	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.18	42	83	N.	Brisk	.13	Cloudy.
Indianola	30.22	38	91	N.	Brisk	.02	L't rain
Corpicana	30.24	36	80	N.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.11	52	95	N.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Mobile	30.10	47	81	N.	Fresh	.02	Th'en'g
Montgomery	30.11	45	80	N.	Fresh	.03	Th'en'g

*Not sufficient to measure.

100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., February 6, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	29.92	47	47	W.	G'ntle.	.00	Smoky.
11:31	29.93	48	48	W.	Fresh.	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.87	51	51	W.	Fresh.	.00	Cloudy.
4:06	29.92	48	48	W.	Fresh.	....	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	29.92	41	41	W.	Fresh.	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	30.03	40	40	W.	Fresh.	.00	Cloudy.

†Not sufficient to measure

Mean daily bar.....29.969 | Maximum ther.....55
Mean daily ther.....45.00 | Minimum ther.....40
Mean daily humid. 77.33 | Total rainfall.....07

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

CRAIGE & CO.
SOUTHERN
WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR THE
"DOMESTIC"
THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE
ever sold that fully meets the requirments (complete guarantees.)
Liberal Terms to Merchants.
Write for Circulars.
43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
409 mar24 dtf oct23

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-dly

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
118 jan7 d1m

AMUSEMENTS.

[See Second Page]

Opera House—February 11th, Gran Concert, Herr August Wilhelmj.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

For admulstration—Hoke Smith.
Pictures to-night—Hall & Morris.

The Constitution.
ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 7, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Let us have plenty of lettuce.

—Not a single chimney-sweep does business in Atlanta.

—Some of the boys call Genevieve Rogers John F. Eve Rogers.

—The spring crop of drummers will soon be ripe enough to pick.

—"They were all paired" was the heading of a theatrical notice seen recently in an exchange.

—Wilhelmj kisses his fiddle every night after a performance and lays it away to rest.

—Arrivals of tramps are falling off. They do not like the tramp act now in force in this city.

—A merchant remarked yesterday that more business is being done now in Atlanta than ever.

—The boys that haul the coal carts around the city have a hard time pulling them through the mud.

—During the theatrical season the shows get a good portion of the loose change floating around the city.

—A fine Shepherd dog belonging to Mr. Zack Taylor had one of his feet badly crushed by a car wheel a few days since.

—A thomas cat was run over by a train of cars near the Markham house Wednesday night last and killed instantly.

—Oglethorpe park will look deserted until spring, when numerous base-ball clubs will be playing on the grounds every fine afternoon.

—The lamps on Broad street bridge are to be lighted. Councilman Baldwin had this done so as to illuminate that thoroughfare. Ed. is fond of illuminations.

—Plenty of building still going on in all portions of the city, and it is thought that as summer approaches this kind of business will be greatly increased.

—It is rumored that there will soon be a brilliant marriage on Peachtree street. Marriages are not near so dangerous as earthquakes, but they frequently raise as much commotion.

—It is understood that there will be a match game of billiards at the Kimball house to-night at eight o'clock, between Mr. Charles Pemberton and Mr. "Kelly" Bonnell, four balls, three hundred points. It is also rumored that there will be a stake of $50 a side.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Colonel D. S. Printup, of Rome, is visiting Atlanta.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Smith, of Rome, are guests of the Kimball.

—Colonel R. J. Powell, of Barnesville, was visiting Atlanta yesterday.

—Mr. J. H. Reeves, a prominent merchant of Athens, was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. H. B. Plant, of Augusta, is in the city.

—Hon. W. S. Wallace, of Butler, Georgia, is visiting Atlanta.

—Senator A. W. Holcombe, of Milton county, is prospecting in Atlanta.

—Mr. Cliff F. Mansfield, of Marietta, is circulating in Atlanta.

—Mr. R. R. Brenn, one of the leading insurance agents of Savannah, Ga., is in the city.

—Colonel J. M. Hoge, city attorney of Chattanooga, is in the city, visiting his brother, Colonel E. F. Hoge.

—Colonel W. B. Johnson, Colonel C. A. Nutting and Colonel Wm. S. Holt, of Macon, are taking in the city together.

—Mr. Eugene Grace, formerly of Macon, but now of Louisville, is visiting Atlanta, where he has many friends.

—Mr. Oliver T. Jennings, proprietor of the Globe gold mines, near Gainesville, is in the city.

—Washington Post: Andrew Clark, the internal revenue collector at Atlanta, Ga., writes to Commissioner Raum that a party of revenue officers in Cherokee county were attacked and fired upon from the roadside. Several of the party were wounded, but none killed. The public sentiment is said to favor the distillers.

—Chattanooga Times: Mr. William Goodnow, who successfully managed the Atlanta rolling-mill for three years, is in the city and will probably locate here. We hope so at least. He is one of the sort of live, enterprising men wanted and always welcomed by Chattanooga.

—New Orleans Times: Captain B. W. Wrenn, general passenger agent of the Kennesaw route, is stopping at the St. Charles hotel. He will remain in the city for three or four days. Captain Wrenn is one of the most thoroughly competent and wide awake passenger agents of the south.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE FIELD, THE FARM, THE GARDEN.

Hogs—Fertilizers—Improvements—Sheep—Wool—Manuring—Cook Farming—Farm Notes—Care of Horses—Agricultural Items—Farmers and Fertilizers—The Manure Heap.

THE MANURE HEAP.

We cannot urge too often upon farmers the importance of having all the manure possible made on the farm. Haul leaves from the woods, muck from the swamp, briers and weeds from the fence corners, trash from the yard, dead animals, soapsuds—yea, anything from which manure can be made, and put on the manure pile. Then dissolve common salt in water, sprinkle the same over your manure heap, and the volatile parts of the ammonia will become fixed. Salts, from their having united with muriatic acid of the common salt, and the soda thus liberated from the salt will quickly absorb carbonic acid, forming carbonate of soda; thus you will retain with the manure the ammonia that would otherwise escape, and a new agent is thus introduced, viz: the carbonate of soda, which is a powerful solvent of all vegetable fiber.

THE GUANO QUESTION.

Columbia, Rockdale, Henry, in fact, the farmers of various counties in the state, have met and taken action on the guano question. The effort to meet the guano men is being well organized by the farmers, and it looks just now as if the guano dealers must consent to furnish planters with guanos at reasonable prices, or their sales for 1879 will fall far short of that for several previous years.

SPRING OATS.

Talbot and other counties in that section of the state are engaged in sowing spring oats.

FERTILIZERS.

Our farmers are making a fight on the guano merchants in regard to the price of that article, but have they carefully and with sound judgment ever looked closely at the effect of fertilizers in regard to supplying healthy, nourishing food to plants? Land should be so cultivated and fertilizers should be so used that the maximum result in yield should be obtained at the least expense. Our lands all require feeding, and they should have the proper food in proper qualities. Then the crops will not only be mare satisfactory, but the effects realized on the land will stimulate the farmer to still supply food, and that of a better quality, with a better plan of using it.

To-day, in Georgia, if you visit many farms, a better breed of hogs will be found than those the owners of these farms formerly had. You will find a better breed of sheep, of cattle, hogs, and of poultry. As the stock and farm animals have all thus been improved, why should not this improvement extend to the crops grown on it? Land can be greatly improved—its fertility largely increased. How important, then, that the farmer should thoroughly inform himself in regard to the use of plant-food. He has learned how to change the old breed of landpike hogs into a stock respectable in size and in quality of flesh, and this at a minimum cost. Why not do the same for his cotton, corn, wheat, oats and other crops?

IMPROVEMENTS.

Among other things advancing among farmers that are live, progressive men in their business is this: to bring into market animals at a younger age than formerly. There was a time when hogs were kept and fed until they were two and three years old; now many hogs twelve or eighteen months of age are slaughtered that weigh 300 and 400 pounds that have cost less money than the old time hog weighing from 150 to 200 pounds. A better breed of hogs has been substituted, and a judicious economy in feeding has been exercised. A sensible farmer now will look up cattle and hogs that mature early. A two year old hog will no longer answer, when a ten months hog can be made to weigh as much. The three year old mutton sheep is no longer sought for, when the lamb dropped in January will bring as much as the mutton in four months. The little Jersey cow, a perfect butter machine, is becoming popular with our farmers, ascertaining as they have that at fifteen months old she answers their purposes better than a three year old cow. Early maturing animals are the ones desired on farms now. One thing, however, must be provided for, and that is early animals. Good pasture must be provided in summer, and shelter and food in the winter. Such animals must be kept growing all the time. Farming now requires energy, brains and vim, and raising animals for home use or consumption requires much thought. He who would succeed in breeding and raising animals must inform himself of the different breeds of animals, find out which mature early and which mature late. Not only this, but see what food is most suitable, and how to raise it cheapest.

CARE OF HORSES.

In the care of horses, watering them properly and with judgment is of more importance than many suppose. When jaded or exhausted, but little water should be given. Nor should they be allowed much just as they go to work. Much cold water given a horse, when hungry and tired and in chilly weather, often produces colic. When horses are very thirsty and tired they should not be a lowed copious draughts of water. When at work, horses should be watered often, though but a small quantity should be given.

POULTRY.

After all there is but little care, trouble or expense in being successful with poultry. Give chickens warm, dry, vermin-proof roosting and laying quarters, clean water, gravel, lime and a variety of grain to choose from. If hens are lousy, or sickly, when treated as above, kill them. Many poultry raisers in the country provide their fowls with good houses and water, then give them one full feed of mixed grain every morning at sunrise, and give them ample range the rest of the day.

HENS.

Give up the idea that chickens keep healthy by being permitted to roost in trees. Build a chicken house, and have it so constructed that it can be well ventilated and kept clean. Hens drink often if they can get water; let them always have a supply of good, clean water. If eggs are wanted, it is best to give them ground food. Corn and wheat middlings form an excellent combination for food, but meat should be given them by way of change once or twice a week. Bright straw is better than hay for making nests.

FARMERS AND FERTILIZERS.

The patrons of husbandry, of South Carolina, met in Charleston a day or two since. Among other matters before the body, there were memorials on the fertilizer grievance, and committees were appointed to take charge of the matter.

A committee was appointed to devise some plan to reduce the rates of storage and insurance charged on cotton consigned to Charleston.

A committee was also appointed to suggest some plan to secure a cotton warehouse for the storage of grange cotton in the city.

The meeting is still in session as we go to press.

MANURING.

Now that farmers are in trouble with guano dealers in regard to prices, they should make greater efforts to manufacture larger amounts of manure at home, and should make extra exertion to make more fertile their lands. Barn-yard manure is the very best, and as a matter of course is the most efficacious. One way of improving land and bettering its condition is by plowing in clover, pea vines, grass and weeds, in green condition. Georgia farmers have not studied or practiced this matter as they should. When a green crop is turned under, the farmer should bear in mind that much of its organic matter has been derived from the air by the natural decay of this vegetable matter; ammonia and nitric acid are produced in the soil and its productive capacity is thus increased. If green clover is turned under the soil, the crop having accumulated nitrogenous matter in the soil, this changes into nitrates, which greatly benefit subsequent grain crops.

When crops are turned under in the green state they rot more readily, and as a matter of course, when turned under in a dry state, the crop admits of longer preservation. Turn under a green crop and soon the surface is converted into a compost of mixed earth and fresh vegetable matter, and this vegetable matter decays into a light, black soil, greatly enriching the soil. One thing remember, whatever crop is sown to be turned under, let it be when the flower has just begun to open, and it is much better that it should be done at a time when the warmth of the air and the dryness of the soil are such as to hasten decomposition.

BOOK FARMING.

There is nothing more absurd than to hear any one laugh at what they call book farming, and this among farmers themselves, and yet these very men have very little exact knowledge about it. By denying themselves any luxury or comfort, by refusing their families many really necessary articles, by getting up before day and working after dark, by extra labor and leading the most slavish life, some of them accumulate prop rty, yet at what a sacrifice! Go among farmers to-day, and after conversing with them, how little after all is known of farming, an industry which is so honorable, and which is the corner-stone of the future success and prosperity of our state. Talk with many of them and they imagine that the moon has a governing influence on their hogs, or the time of killing them; also, on the time of planting potatoes, cabbage, etc. They will not kill hogs until there is a fullness of the moon, and they wait on the moon to plant seed. Hogs killed in the old of the moon will cook away when put on the fire, and father had good luck when he planted in the full of the moon. These same farmers do not know the best fertilizers to use, the best way to apply them, or the best crops to raise. Law is a science improved by statutory enactments and judicial expoundings, and is changed, altered and adapted to the progress and business of government. Medicine is taught in schools, and those who intend making it a profession learn of anatomy, physiology and pathology. Now, should not the farmer learn something of his calling? Will it work him an injury to understand what Tull wrote of the principles of fertility, or Davy's and Liebig's opinions of the principles of agriculture?

The people of Georgia should take a deeper interest in their agricultural schools and colleges. Scientific principles must be brought into action on farms now to make that calling pay. Men who undertake farming now must know why "so and so" must be done. They must know something of improved breeds of farm animals, of improved farm implements, of soil and of fertilizers.

SHEEP-WOOL.

MCDONOUGH, GA., February 1, 1879.—Dear Sir: I have on hand a quantity of good wool, clipped from a flock of common sheep, which I am desirous of disposing of to the best advantage, and knowing you to be deeply interested in the subject of sheep-raising in our state, I have taken the liberty of soliciting through the agricultural columns of THE CONSTITUTION the desired information, and hope you will comply at your earliest convenience. I have been informed that wool can be exchanged for jeans; if so, where and on what terms can such exchange be made? Please state what is the current price of wool, the condition in which it should be sent to market, whether it should be washed and free from burrs, or otherwise; also, if a cross between our common stock of sheep and other breeds is beneficial, which breed would be the most preferable? I have been eminently successful in raising sheep, and, could I dispose of the wool at a fair remuneration, it would be profitable. Any information which you can give will be thankfully received. Respectfully,

W. E. PULLIN.

In reply to our correspondent we would state that, if he will refer to the back numbers of THE CONSTITUTION, he will find answers to pretty much all of the questions asked by him. The price now paid for wool is from 20 to 25 cents. Almost any of our cotton mills will buy his wool, or make an exchange for jeans. As to the terms, if he will write to any of them he can obtain the information. Among others, if he will apply to Mr. Rice, of the Concord mills, Cobb county, he will send him one of his circulars stating how to prepare wool for market, etc. As a matter of course wool brings a better price when free from burrs; some buyers will not purchase when in that condition. As to washing, mill-owners prefer to buy unwashed wool, as their facilities for washing are superior to that of the farmer.

As to the breed of sheep, there is a good deal in the care and feeding. Fine woolen breeds suit some localities better than others, that is than the coarser woolen, or mutton sheep; then there are other markets where the coarser-wooled sheep have an advantage over all others. In fact, each breed is best in its place, and the object of the producer should be to obtain the best breed for his situation and the best sheep of that particular breed. Our judgment is that the best sheep for Georgia is the best of the common sheep of the state bred to a pure blooded Merino ram.

Our correspondent shows good sense in engaging in sheep culture. It is an important adjunct of farm economy. They distribue an excellent fertilizing material on the land, pay expenses by washing it. There is no better or healthier food than good mutton; at the same time, it is a cheap food. Wool is a staple article, just as are cotton, sugar, tobacco, corn and wheat. It will always sell. In short, sheep culture is an important diversity of farm products.

But there is one erroneous opinion among many of our farmers in regard to sheep—namely, that they require no care, no looking after, feeding or attention. They can not live and thrive and make good mutton or produce good wool by neglect, or by being fed on briers and weeds alone. They can not make good rich manure when fed on poor food. For profit, sheep need care and good food. It is true that they eat weeds, and briers, and other things which other farm animals refuse, but to be benefited and to relish briers, they must have bran, meal, cut clover, grasses, etc. Once a day they should have some grain food. Shelter sheep in bad weather, give them good food, and they will make themselves fat and their owners rich.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

—If you would preserve your singles and have them last for years, boil them in lime water.

—All stock should be sheltered during cold, damp days. Good shelter saves feed and keeps off disease.

—Economy in feeding demands shelter for sheep, as not only less food is required, but also it is better preserved from waste.

—For hide bound horses, give simply good and clean food and lodging with care and exercise. In winter, feed a quantity of roots; in summer green food.

—Fresh manure produces but little effect when applied to crops, but when it is well rotted, it then contains much valuable soluble matter, absorbable by plants.

—The best preventive of worms in celery is to mix plenty of salt, soot and lime with the manure that is to be employed in the trenches a few weeks before it is used.

—Soils are improved by mixing. The physical properties of the soil have an important influence upon its average fertility. The admixture of pure sand with clay soils produces an alternation which is often beneficial, and which is almost wholly physical. The sand opens the pores of the clay and makes it more permeable to the air.

FARM NOTES.

—Never feed musty hay or damaged corn to stock.

—Exposure is apt to weaken stock, and not to toughen them.

—A good cow, nine times out of ten, generally has a soft, firm, velvety skin.

Cooking wheat bran makes it less laxative to cattle.

—A few oats and a few turnips will do the cattle good at this season.

—Give milch cows an abundance of the best feed, if full returns are expected.

—Do not neglect the farm horse; feed him well, let him be thoroughly cleaned and have plenty of bedding.

—Remember that there is no economy in working with old-fashioned tools, or with broken ones.

—To exterminate lice from fowls, dust the fowls thoroughly with sulphur. Apply with a pepper-box.

—To save the posts from decay, dip the ends to be set in the ground in petroleum; paint or char them.

—It is best to kill hogs early in the morning after a night's rest; reason: the meat will keep better.

—Chickens with large and tender combs should be kept in a warm place in bitter cold weather.

—To keep rats from gnawing harness, dress the harness with oil in which cayenne pepper is mixed, at the rate of a teaspoonful to a pint.

—There is no manure more fertilizing in its nature than that of the sheep, and it does not so readily waste by exposure as that of other animals.

—Breeding ewes should be fed a daily ration of about one gill of corn or perhaps better still, one pint of oats. They should be sheltered from cold winds and drenching rains.

POLICE POINTS.

—General Tige Anderson is working the police force in a most admirable manner.

—The total amount of fines and costs imposed by the recorder yesterday was $10.

—Mayor Calhoun, they all say, makes a splendid recorder.

—Captain Nat West contemplates making Mr. Tom Veal, one of the efficient station-house keepers, a present of a gold pen.

—Jane Carter was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Mansfield upon a charge of larceny. She was afterwards dismissed from custody for want of prosecution.

—Gus Williams was arrested by Officer Hildebrand yesterday upon suspicion of having been connected with some devilltry. He is now confined at the station-house.

—A cow and calf were sold at the city pound yesterday for $5.25. The calf looked all right, but the cow appeared to be sadly in need of weather-boarding.

—Henry Wilkins was arrested yesterday upon a charge of larceny from the house. He was carried before Justice Tanner, by whom he was committed to jail to await trial in the city court.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Business for the Coming Term.

At the last session of the legislature, Mr. Mynatt, of Fulton, introduced a bill to change the terms of the supreme court of this state, so that they should begin on the second Monday in February and on the second Monday in September. The bill passed and became a law. Therefore the next term of the supreme court will begin next Monday. By examination of the record of cases brought up to this court, we find a great reduction in the amount of business as compared to that of the term now closing. There were 400 cases brought to the present term. Only 205 are booked for the next term. Hitherto the judges have had terribly hard work imposed on them, and have had scarcely any time to rest. The prospect now is that unless there is a rush of such cases as injunctions, etc., the business of the coming term will be disposed of before the worst of the summer comes on, and the hard-worked judges will find a good long summer vacation awaiting them. They deserve it and are prepared to enjoy it.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

LIST OF CIRCUITS, SHOWING CASES UNDISPOSED OF:

Atlanta Circuit..... 72

ATLANTA, GA., February 6, 1879.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 71. Argument concluded.

No. 29. Lewin & Co. vs. Thurber & Co. Complaint, from Fulton. Argued. McCay & Trippe; Samuel Weil, for plaintiffs in error. D. F. & W. R. Hammond, for defendants.

HEEL OF DOCKET—FLINT CIRCUIT.

No. 45. Perdue et al. vs. Powell & Murphy. Trover, from Monroe. Argued. J. T. Redding; J. A. Hunt, for plaintiffs in error. No appearance for defendants.

No. 44. Allen et al. vs. Sharp et al. Rule, from Monroe. Argued. Berner & Turner, for plaintiffs in error. J. S. Pinckard, for defendants.

Pending argument of Mr. Turner, court adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow.

An Artist.

Recently Mr. Loyd Branson came to Atlanta. He is now at the art gallery of Mr. C. W. Motes, No. 32 Whitehall street. Before his arrival here he was known by the beautiful crayon portraits he had sent to the city. Mr. Branson is an artist of rare powers. A gentleman who knows his history tells some very interesting facts concerning him. He was born on the famous Cumberland Gap road, a few miles from Knoxville, Tennessee. His genius was discovered in a strange way. Dr. John Boyd, Knoxville, was called out to the Cumberland Gap road to see a patient. On the premises he noticed some sketches in charcoal on the barn-doors and the sides of the farm houses. These sketches, though quite rough, showed such skill in delineation that the artist was sought out. He was then a mere boy of humble parentage. His gifts were soon displayed in a better way and he began to be known for his powers of sketching. He is now about 23 years old and has become justly famous for his crayon portraits. He has made pictures of Bishop Beckwith, Major Campbell Wallace, Colonel P. L. Mynatt, and other citizens of Atlanta, which are now on exhibition at Mr. Motes's gallery. They are perfect in likeness and finish. The artist gives a clear and distinct finish to his portraits which is truly beautiful. It is pleasant to see that his talents are appreciated here. He will be in Atlanta for some months to come.

Maud Muller.

To-night Miss Genevieve Rogers will appear as "Maud Muller" in the popular play of that name. Last season this young actress made a decided hit in Atlanta. Of her recent performance, the Wilmington Star says:

"Maud Muller" is an exceedingly interesting and well-written drama, and was excellently presented last night in every particular. Miss Genevieve Rogers, in the titular part, acted the character in perfect taste, and with a freedom and naturalness worthy of high praise. She played smoothly and evenly throughout, never straining for effect nor going into extravagancies for temporary triumphs, but possessing always a sweetness and sprightliness of manner that was most effective. The audience were frequent in their attestations of approval, and Miss Rogers was twice brought before the curtain in response to encores.

A Card.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31, 1879.

The action of the Legislature, repealing the charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, does not dispose of the question. The rights of the company will be tested in the regular course of legal proceedings, and nothing but the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States can establish the legality of the repeal of the charter or the vested rights of the company.

THOMAS J. SEMMES,
JOSEPH P. HORNER,
JULIUS ARONI,
WM. F. MELLEN,
ROUSE & GRANT,
Attorneys at Law.

The monthly drawings of the company will take place on their respective dates, with Gens. Beauregard and Early superintending our grand semi-annual schemes.

M. A. DAUPHIN, President.

A Donation Party.

Last Tuesday evening, the Ladies' Benevolent union of the First Baptist church carried out their plans for a donation party to their beloved pastor, Rev. D. W. Gwin, D.D. A full representation from his congregation met at his residence, corner Ivy and Houston streets, all bringing some testimonial of their esteem. There was a lavish display of useful and valuable presents, which were given with that good will which is better than the worth of gold. The genial pastor received his friends heartily. The evening passed in the most pleasant social enjoyment. This incident was merely an exhibition of the devotion of the members of the First Baptist church to their able and faithful pastor. It must have given him as much joy as was felt by those who gladly to k the opportunity of expressing their friendship and good will.

The Marshal's Office.

Yesterday a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION visited the Austell building, at the corner of Decatur and Pryor streets, in which the United States court-room and the United States marshal's office are located. He found every one busily employed getting matters in shape for the coming session of the United States district and circuit courts, which convene in March. Hundreds of cases will be tried during the session of these two courts, and numerous subpœnas are being sent out to defendants and witnesses, ordering them to appear promptly on time. The United States district court will meet on the 3d Monday in March and the circuit court will convene in session on the Monday following.

Thanks to Senator Gordon.

ROSWELL, COBB COUNTY, GA., February 3, 1879.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—Through the personal effort and influence of Senator John B. Gordon, Roswell and vicinity is now enjoying the privelege of a daily mail, the service between this place and Doraville, on the Air Line railroad, having been increased from a tri-weekly to a daily. This consideration of their interest by General Gordon is highly appreciated by the citizens of this, one of Georgia's important manufacturing communities. "ROSWELL."

A Really Beneficent Discovery.

The disgust so generally felt for the taste and smell of COD LIVER OIL is almost proverbal. It seems to be peculiarly nauseous to the consumptive and scrofulous patients, to whom the whole medical profession know it is specially beneficial. Endeavors have vainly been made to disguise its objectionable characteristics by mixture with coffee, brandy, or by the process of deodorization, which impairs its efficacy as a nutrient.

But in union with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, as we find it in Scott's Emulsion, it retains its healing and nourishing properties.

It moreover combines with the other chemical agents to produce not only a medicine of agreeable flavor, but one of the most powerful and pleasant tonics that ever gave vital vigor to the nerves and brain.

415 dec20 d3m fri sun wed& wky3m

False Economy.

Is it true economy to use cheap, adulterated baking powder, which is highly injurious to health, merely because it is cheap? Common sense and experience say no! Dooley's Yeast Powder, which has been well known for twenty years as an absolutely pure, wholesome, and in every respect reliable article, is within the reach of all those who practice true economy in this respect.

—The Central railroad track, opposite the Western and Atlantic railroad depot, is being repaired. In a few days about one hundred new cross-ties will have been put down.

—A citizen of Atlanta invaded the dining-room of the Kimball yesterday, while hundreds were at dinner, and created a sensation by walking all over the room leisurely with his hat in one hand and his umbrella in the other. Some of the boarders at first took him for a live English lord in disguise, but afterwards learned that he was a bloated property-holder of this city.

CRESCENT CITY NEWS.

The Tensas Prisoners—An Appeal for Badger—Mad. Wells and Company.

NEW ORLEANS, February 6.—Prominent merchants, members of the Citizens' Conservative association, have telegraphed to Washington urging the confirmation of Badger as collector and McMillen as postmaster.

Judge Woods and Judge Billings concurring, to-day rendered a decision overruling the demurrer of the Tensas parish prisoners. The trial of the Tensas cases will begin February 18th.

J. Madison Wells, Louis M. Kenner and G Casanave, of returning board fame, appeared to-day before the superior criminal court, withdrew their plea of not guilty, and filed a demurrer to the information against them. Judge Cullom, their counsel, claims that under the decision of the supreme court of March 20, 1878, in the case against C. Anderson, they were entitled to a nolle pros. in their case, which the attorney-general refuses. The demurrer is fixed for Thursday next. The attorney-general holds that the decision in the Anderson case is not "res adjudicata" and holds only good in that case, as several decisions of the present supreme court have afterwards been changed. He is of the opinion that the court may do so also in the case of the returning board.

Effect of the Plague on Business.

NEW YORK, February 6.—There is much discussion on the produce exchange and in financial circles as to the effect which is likely to be produced in the business interests of this country by the ravages of the plague in southern Russia. The establishment of a military cordon around the infected district, and the measures being taken by other European powers for preventing the spread of the disease, are spoken of as laying an embargo on the export of Russian grain and other products. The dread of the plague in the infected districts, it is thought, is likely to prevent the sowing of seed for future crops. These elements of the situation are thoroughly canvassed, and as far as yet observed, the opinion on 'change seems to be that from these troubles will spring an extraordinary European demand for the cereals of the United States, a consequent rise of prices, and a brisk and profitable business in their transportation from the west to the seaboard and to Europe.

Another Investigation.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, February 7.—A Topeka, Kansas, dispatch says that a resolution was introduced in the house yesterday afternoon charging that bribery and corruption had been resorted to in the late senatorial election; that members of the house had offered money for votes, and calling for a committee of five to fully investigate the matter. In addition, charges of corruption in office are made against the recently elected senator. A lively debate followed, and a substitute and motion to make the resolution concurrent were voted down. The resolution was finally adopted by a vote of 68 to 56.

Duel in a Ball-Room.

DALLAS, TEXAS, February 5.—In a ball-room at Cedar Hill, Samuel Tomlinson and George McGregor claimed the hand of Miss Burdett for a dance. She was engaged to marry Tomlinson, but McGregor secured her for the dance. Tomlinson, enraged with jealousy, drew a pocket-knife and attacked McGregor while they were swinging corners. McGregor drew a knife and a terrible duel with knives occurred. Both men were badly cut up, and the ball-room floor ran with streams of blood. The ball was made up of people of the best society.

The American Visitors.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CITY OF MEXICO, January 30, via Havana, February 6.—The commercial visitors from the United States were received here in the most hospitable manner by both the government and the people, and were well satisfied with their reception.

Miguel Ruelas has been appointed minister of foreign affairs. It was understood that he would support Benitez for the presidency.

Out of Order.

NEW YORK, February 6.—The Celtic from this city for Liverpool on the 24th ult., due at Queenstown last Sunday, has not arrived at that port. The agents in this city think her machinery is out of order, and that she is making her way under sail.

The Cane Growers.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—The northern cane growers' association is in session here and are discussing the subject relating to the growth of cane for the manufacture of sugar and various interests.

A Long Walk.

READING, PA., February 6.—Samuel Mishler yesterday walked one hundred miles in twenty-three hours and forty-seven minutes, including one hour and forty-one minutes in taking rest and meals.

Billiard Tournament.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, February 7.—In the billiard tournament yesterday afternoon, Garnier defeated Rudolph 600 to 502. Last night Slosson defeated Gallagher 600 to 321.

False Alarm.

About seven o'clock last night, the cry of fire was given and all the engines were promptly out. They ran down Marietta street, but the excitement ended in the discovery of a false alarm.

Fairbanks' Scales.

The Fairbankses shipped 309 car-loads of scales in 1878, more scales in number than in any previous year of their history.—[St. Johnsbury, Vt., Caledonian, Jan. 24, 1879.

At the Paris Exposition the Messrs. Fairbanks received more medals than were awarded any other exhibitors from the United States.

—Mrs. Pottle, wife of Judge E. H. Pottle, of the Northern circuit, died at Warrenton on last Tuesday at 6 p. m., after many days of painful sickness. She was a good woman, a strict member of the Methodist church. She was buried yesterday. She left a large circle of friends who sympathise with the judge and his family for their loss.

—Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar has been so long and favorably known that it needs no encomium. For coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness, etc., it affords speedy relief, and is a most pleasant and efficacious remedy, honey and tar being two of its ingredients. The skill of the chemist, and the knowledge of a physician were united in its preparation, the result being a compound which is the favorite remedy in this severe climate, and has no equal as a cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, croup, etc. Use Coussens' Honey of Tar. Price 50 cents. For sale by Collier & Co.; at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.

411 apr25 deowly&weowly

—We are prompt to attend to all orders for Gas Fitting. J. W. PHILLIPS & Co.

146 feb7 d3t fri sun tues

—Edison's Improved Speaking Phonograph is now on exhibition at No. 27 Whitehall street. It is far superior to any heretofore exhibited, speaking plainer and louder. Admission, 25 cents for adults and fifteen cents for children. feb7 d1t

—CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of Petroleum, is now presented to the public as the best Restorative and Beautifier of the hair the world has ever produced. It performs what others only claim for their preparations. 000 jan2 d&weow ly 2

—The largest shipment of Stoves ever brought to Atlanta was received by J. W. Phillips & Co. a few days ago.

146 feb7 d3t fri sun tues

—Don't fail to see our 40-inch Linen Towels, at 10c.; also, our white Quilts, at 50c., 70c. and $1.00. The biggest bargains can be obtained in Black Goods, Dress Goods and Carpets. FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co.

jan26 dtf

—Stoves, the cheapest in the State, at J. W. Phillips & Co.'s, Marietta street.

146 feb7 d3t fri sun tues

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtained satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.

378 June22...deowly &wkyeowly

—On account of the inclemency of the weather last night, the Supper and Candy Pulling for the benefit of the Industrial School will be continued to-night. For the children at 4 p. m. Lunch at noon with hot oysters and coffee. Prices the same.

feb7 d1t

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., February 6, 1879.

Oliver T Jennings, Glade Gold Mines, Ga; E L Waterman, Miss L M Waterman, J T Pettus, F Colton, H Griffin and wife, H A Bliss, A T Moore, A J Gwynn, J H Steinberg, J M Nelson, New York; T S Jones, Nashville; E C Burn, N C; W T Walters, Baltimore; H T Freeman, Newton co, Ga; W A Hawkins, Americus; J S Pindleard, Forsyth; F T Glasgow, Richmond; J L Lomax, Baltimore; J M Dorsey, Augusta; H W Forbush, New Orleans; J W Peregoy; J M Cowan, Stanford Ky; W M Otis and wife, Charleston; H A Steward, St Louis; J H Reeves, L W Thomas, Athens; J Schiller St Louis; Daniel S Printup, Rome; D M Hood, Mr and Mrs H H Smith and child, Rome; E W Ward, Cincinnati; B B Barber, Selma; T P Janes, Ga; Mrs W S Holt, W R Burgers, J M Smith, Macon; S B Stern, Columbus; R Gwinn, J J Poppline, Baltimore, Mrs Hugh H Colquitt, E Carter Colquitt, Frank Gordon, Ga.

HENRY R. POWERS. THOMAS R. EGLESTON.

POWERS & EGLESTON,
Stock, Bond and Money
BROKERS,
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BUY AND SELL BONDS AND STOCKS ON Commission. Receive Funds for Investment. Buy and sell City and State Securities Negotiate Loans. 228 jan14 d1m hd com ecl

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 6, 1879.

GOLD—
Buying.....100 | Selling.....100¾
EXCHANGE—
Buying at.....par | Selling.....¼ prem.
BONDS—